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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, clear. Temp. 19-13 (60-55). Thursday, cloudy, possible showers. LONDON: Wednesday, dry and cloudy. Temp. 20-13 (70-55). Thursday, variable. CHANNELE: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 20-14 (68-57). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 17-12 (63-54).

## White Rhodesians Assail Smith Plan

By David Ottaway

**SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 12 (WP)** — For the first time in the 13-year history of white Rhodesia, the country's whites are failing to rally behind their heretofore undisputed champion, Prime Minister Ian Smith, and are openly saying he lacks leadership at a time of major crisis.

Caught between a rising white backlash and an ever-hardening black guerrilla stance, Mr. Smith, 59, seems to be standing more alone than ever before in his storm-filled political life. Although he is in no immediate danger of being forced to resign, his room for maneuver at home and abroad has suddenly narrowed enormously.

Ironically for a man branded outside as a hard-line white supremacist, it is his relative moderation that is getting him into trouble in white Rhodesia these days.

Reaction among the 230,000 remaining whites to his speech Sunday announcing only limited new measures to deal with the escalating guerrilla war has been on the whole one of deep disappointment and even outright anger. Mr. Smith declared martial law in some areas of the country and a crackdown on the black internal opposition, but he rejected total mobilization and nationwide military rule.

### Approval Doubtful

After the shooting down by guerrillas of an Air Rhodesia passenger plane, killing 38 persons, and the reported slaying of ten of the 18 survivors, the mood of the white community is such that it is seriously doubted that Mr. Smith can now win approval of his promised white referendum this fall on a new constitution ushering in black-majority rule next year.

This means that his entire so-called "internal settlement" with three moderate black leaders is in serious danger of being rejected by the very constituency that has followed him so loyally and even blindly ever since the whites unilaterally declared their independence of Britain 13 years ago this November.

There has been a spate of calls for Mr. Smith's resignation this week from ordinary whites, and, far more seriously, a number of his own Cabinet ministers have taken to campaigning openly against the



Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith after his address Sunday.

March internal settlement and calling upon their constituents to vote no in the referendum on the new constitution.

Such indiscipline among leading members of the ruling white Rhodesian Front Party was virtually unheard of before, and it reflects the growing disenchantment within the party's all-powerful caucus over the course that events are taking in the country.

At the same time, Mr. Smith's highly controversial bid to open secret negotiations with one of the guerrilla leaders, Joshua Nkomo, has

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## Salisbury: The Pioneer Origins Recalled

**SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 12 (WP)** — The Union Jack flew again today over Cecil Square in downtown Salisbury, as white Rhodesians held what was probably its last ceremony commemorating the arrival here 88 years ago today of the pioneer column that founded this former British colony.

A nearly all-white crowd of 700 persons watched in silence, and with some tears, as Patrol Officer Colin MacLaurin, a great-grandson of one of the first pioneers, slowly hoisted the British flag in memory of a dying era of British colonialism in southern Africa.

A black police band wearing tasseled fezzes played favorite Rhodesian songs, and women in Sunday clothes watched from un-

der blossoming jacaranda trees.

At one point, tears streamed down the cheeks of the stern-faced white band conductor.

Prime Minister Ian Smith, the target of sharp criticism from his own white followers these days, was warmly applauded. A bearded man was heard to say, "Good old Smithy, good old Smithy, there are still some of us behind you."

Reflecting what Mr. Smith had called on Sunday "the greatest crisis" in the lives of the 230,000 remaining white Rhodesians was the prayer delivered by Methodist minister C.W.A. Blakeway. "Our hearts are heavy," he said, "for there is sadness and pain, fear and war, and a terrible desire for destruction has been thrust upon us."

But he appealed to whites to be part of the solution of the crisis, rather than part of the problem itself.

The emotions of whites have been stirred up by the shooting down by missile 10 days ago of an Air Rhodesia passenger plane killing 38 persons. Ten of the 18 survivors were then allegedly gunned down by nationalist guerrillas.

Many whites are in a vengeful mood and have been disappointed by limited new measures that Mr. Smith announced on Sunday to deal with the escalating guerrilla war. These included martial law in parts of the country and a crackdown on black opposition groups.

[Reports from Lusaka, Zambia, said that more than 200

members of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union had been arrested. United Press International said, ZAPU officials in Rhodesia spoke of about 30 arrests.]

Joshua Chinamano, Mr. Nkomo's Salisbury-based vice president, was reported to have boarded a South African Airways flight today to Johannesburg, from where he was expected to proceed to Zambia or Europe. He told a reporter at the airport, "I can't say anything."

### No Cease-Fire

White Rhodesia has been scheduled to pass into history at the end of this year with the election of a black majority government. But the war has become so

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## On Anniversary of His Death

### S. Africa Arrests Friends of Steve Biko

**JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 12 (UPI)** — Police have arrested 11 relatives and friends of Steve Biko, the founder of South Africa's Black Consciousness Movement, who died in police custody a year ago today.

Mr. Biko's widow reported the roundup of her husband's entourage yesterday, and police today confirmed the arrests under the Internal Security Act, which allows suspects to be held indefinitely without trial.

Meanwhile, at a trial in Bloemfontein, six South African policemen and two civilians have been charged with the murder of a black guard and the torture of five blacks. The charges state that the blacks were suspended by chains from a barn roof, whipped with pipes and given electric shocks. The six policemen and two civilians have pleaded not guilty.

Mrs. Niseiki Biko said that the arrests, which included that of Mr. Biko's sister and brother-in-law, took place Sunday, but the deputy security police chief, Brig. Gen. Johan Coetzee gave no details.

### Charges Unknown

In King Williams Town, Mrs. Biko said: "I don't know where they are being held. I don't know what the charges are."

The action taken against Mrs. Nobandile Muvovo [Mr. Biko's sister] and her husband, Mxolisi, adds considerably to the burden borne by a family that has already suffered greatly at the hands of the police," said F.J. van Wyk, director of the Institute of Race Relations.

Johannesburg's Rand Daily Mail said in an editorial that even if the anniversary of Mr. Biko's death "were not to have drawn publicity both at home and abroad, the government in its usual perverse way, has insured that it will do so by choosing this time to arrest family members and friends of Mr. Biko."

Authorities said at the time of Mr. Biko's death that he had been on a prolonged hunger strike and

had suffered head injuries when he struggled with police.

But Justice Minister James Kruger later admitted that there had been irregularities in the police handling of Mr. Biko's death. A judicial inquiry also disclosed that Mr. Biko had been chained and kept naked for long periods during his detention.

He died in a Pretoria prison cell hours after being transferred from Port Elizabeth for medical attention.

Despite conflicting testimony from police officials on Mr. Biko's treatment during detention, a Pretoria magistrate ruled that no one could be held criminally responsible for his death.

A number of public gatherings have been scheduled to mark the anniversary of his death.

### U.S. Statement

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters)** — The United States said today that South Africa should immediately charge or release the 11 arrested relatives and friends of Mr. Biko.

A State Department statement said the detentions yesterday could only exacerbate the already strained relations among members of the South African Society.

"We hope the South African Government will immediately charge or release them," it said.



Mrs. Steve Biko

## Somoza Guard Fight Rebels for Masaya

**MANAGUA, Sept. 12 (AP)** — Heavy fighting raged today in the embattled city of Masaya, where Nicaraguan National Guard troops were reported advancing house to house under heavy sniper fire to root out leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the family dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza.

Red Cross workers and journalists were barred from entering Masaya, a rebel stronghold 18 miles northwest of Managua, but the sound of heavy gunfire could be heard from the vantage point of a National Guard barricade on the outskirts of the city.

Troops in Managua, meanwhile, reported discovering what they described as "enormous" caches of rebel weapons as they pressed their search for guerrillas in the capital.

In Masaya late yesterday, helicopter gunships strafed the Sandinista guerrillas from overhead, and Gen. Somoza's soldiers dashed from doorway to doorway, trying to evade the rifle fire of guerrilla snipers.

There was no lull in the din of machine-gun and rifle fire and bomb explosions.

### No Running Water

Refugees reported that the city of 40,000 was without electricity and running water.

A military source said the rebel weapons captured in Managua included automatic rifles, rockets, home-made bombs and Molotov cocktails. The weapons were found in several Sandinista guerrilla hideouts, the source said.

Fighting also was reported in the

cities of Leon and Esteli, and sporadic shooting and explosions could be heard in Managua as the capital's central market and gas stations closed for the first time in the 18-day-old general strike against Gen. Somoza.

Reports from medical sources and visitors to hospitals indicated that there were at least 100 dead in the vicinity of Managua, but many of them apparently were brought in from other areas.

Convoys of National Guard trucks and jeeps armed with machine guns passed into Masaya yesterday evening. A barricade of rocks and debris formed a checkpoint for the National Guard. Nicaragua's army and police force, which barred all civilian traffic and kept the city hidden from view behind a hill.

### City Sealed Off

The soldiers rounded up reporters in Masaya yesterday afternoon and took them out of the city, sealed it off to outsiders including the Red Cross, then launched an attack. Four of the journalists were fired on by a National Guard helicopter, but none was hit.

The fighting in Masaya erupted late Saturday night as part of a coordinated Sandinista attack on smaller National Guard posts in most of Nicaragua's cities. The guerrillas drove the guardsmen and police from the posts, then waited in hiding to ambush the reinforcements who were sent to man the posts.

Security precautions in Managua were extremely tight. The Hotel

Intercontinental, normally flooded at night and a prominent feature on the Managua skyline, was blacked out, and soldiers patrolled the roof. Guests were warned not to let any light filter through the heavy curtains in their rooms.

In Caracas, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez described the fighting as "a civil war" and asked the United Nations and the

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**CAMP DAVID, Md., Sept. 12 (UPI)** — A White House spokesman acknowledged today that problems remain in important areas of the Middle East summit, but denied that it had reached a stalemate.

President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat met for an hour and 35 minutes this morning to review what sources said was a refined Israeli proposal dealing with the West Bank of the Jordan River.

No meetings between Mr. Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin were planned, officials said.

The conference, spokesman Jody Powell said, has entered a "more intense, more detailed" phase. He said there has been flexibility shown by the Egyptians and the Israelis in the week of negotiations.

"There is no stalemate," he said, but acknowledged that, while there has been some progress, "problems remain in important areas."

Mr. Powell also said that the length of the summit does not indicate progress or lack of it. As the talks become more detailed, he said, the meetings and reviews take more time.

### No Need

He said there has been no need for three-way meetings since Thursday, "and it is not relevant in predicting the success or failure" of the conference.

He confirmed that Mr. Sadat had telephoned Jordanian King Hussein in London yesterday apparently to sound him out on the new proposals involving West Bank sovereignty. The West Bank territory, now occupied by Israel, was formerly governed by Jordan.

In the past, Mr. Sadat has supported Jordanian sovereignty over the West Bank, and Egyptian sources said yesterday that the West Bank issue and the Gaza Strip are the principal differences between Egypt and Israel.

In a related development, it was disclosed that a meeting between the U.S. and Egyptian ministerial delegations, scheduled last night, was canceled without explanation. The meeting was rescheduled for this afternoon, according to the White House.

Disclosure of the Sadat-Hussein telephone call led to a spate of reports that King Hussein was standing by, perhaps to fly here. White House officials insisted, however, that there is no plan for him to join the summit.

As for the proposal, informed sources said the Israelis had reformulated their offer and presented it to Mr. Sadat yesterday for his consideration.

Sources also said each of the three delegations have been asked to draft documents indicating how far they have progressed in resolving the key issues.

Officials indicated today that the summit may run until Thursday, or possibly later. Mr. Carter, according to these officials, does not want any arbitrary deadline to hang over the talks if there is a chance of reaching an agreement that will give way to further peace negotiations.

### 'Intense Phase'

Yesterday, Mr. Powell said that the talks have moved into "an intense and detailed phase to see if approaches can be found to deal with the important differences that remain."

He added that the conference are also "trying to refine areas where there is agreement." Conference sources said this meant that the delegations have begun drafting the language and details of a framework of a peace settlement, which

would be worked out later by foreign ministers.

The sources said that the summit has moved into its final and decisive phase, after the Israeli and U.S. delegations worked out proposals to give to Mr. Sadat.

They said that the Israelis worked late last night to finish details of the proposals which were presented to Mr. Sadat this morning

and to the rest of the Egyptian delegation last night.

The sources said that Mr. Sadat's acceptance of a plan for the West Bank would not be final, since he does not take responsibility for an area which used to be part of Jordan. He could only accept it as a basis for negotiations, which would imply that Jordan would become a participant in any conference following a successful Camp David summit.

Mr. Powell said there is no basis "for informed speculation about the outcome" of the conference. He apparently meant what officials have been saying privately — that the conference, after one week, hangs in the balance, and the outcome depends on Mr. Sadat's decision.

## Carter, Sadat Meet

# Major Problems Remain At Summit, U.S. Concedes



Egyptian officials, from left, Ambassador Osama Al-Baz, President Anwar Sadat, Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel and Deputy Premier Mohammed Tohami, confer at Camp David.

## Castro Arrives for Visit

# Ethiopia Leader Bitterly Attacks China

By John Danton

**NAIROBI, Sept. 12 (NYT)** — Ethiopia celebrated the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie today with a blistering attack on China that appeared designed to please an honored guest, President Fidel Castro of Cuba.

In a speech to the nation broadcast from Addis Ababa's Revolution Square and monitored here, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the chairman of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council, accused Peking of arming secessionists in Eritrea province in northern Ethiopia as well as other opponents of the government.

"China is suffocating the revolution," Lt. Col. Mengistu declared. "China has been arming the EPRP — a reference to the underground Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party — and the secessionists in collaboration with the CIA."

Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d also said that a team of six U.S. officials is in Havana processing the first group of 48 Cuban political prisoners who will be granted permission to go to the United States.

With family members of this group included, 150 persons will make up the initial contingent, Mr. Carter said. Representatives from the State Department, the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are conducting the screening to insure that all are genuine prisoners. That group will return to Washington on Sunday.

The Ethiopian leader's speech was his first public attack on China, which has vigorously opposed the spread of Soviet influence in the Horn of Africa and denounced Cuban troops in Africa as foot soldiers for Moscow.

Observers here believed that the speech, in which Lt. Col. Mengistu thanked Cuba and the Soviet Union for their aid in repelling an invasion by Somalia, was an attempt

to harden the ideological battle lines between Moscow and Peking for other African countries.

The arrival of Mr. Castro, who left Havana Sunday night, was delayed. The government radio attributed this to bad weather conditions, but the delay nonetheless set off a wave of speculation, since the Cuban leader had announced previous to his arrival that he would be eligible to come to the United States with his families. However, it is not clear how many have died in the interim or how many wish to remain in Cuba.

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## 66 U.S. Citizens to Leave Cuba in 1st Repatriation

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)** — The State Department said today that 66 U.S. citizens and 64 members of their families who are Cubans will leave Cuba for Miami on Thursday in the first stage of a repatriation program agreed to by President Fidel Castro.

Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d also said that a team of six U.S. officials is in Havana processing the first group of 48 Cuban political prisoners who will be granted permission to go to the United States.

With family members of this group included, 150 persons will make up the initial contingent, Mr. Carter said. Representatives from the State Department, the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are conducting the screening to insure that all are genuine prisoners. That group will return to Washington on Sunday.

### Dual Nationals

The U.S. citizens who will return on Thursday are also Cuban citizens. They always have been free to emigrate to the United States but Mr. Castro had refused them per-

mission to take family members with them.

Mr. Castro outlined his new policy to Rep. Frederick Richmond, D-N.Y., last December. Lists dating to the early 1960s indicate there were 480 dual nationals who would be eligible to come to the United States with their families. However, it is not clear how many have died in the interim or how many wish to remain in Cuba.

Mr. Castro said that there are 3,000 political prisoners in Cuba but it is unclear how many would be eligible to leave the country under the new policy. Mr. Carter indicated that between 1,500 and 3,000 might be released but other officials said that the Cubans have not been precise on this point.

Mr. Castro told the Cuban expatriates that the United States has a "very great responsibility" to those imprisoned because of its attempts to foment counter-revolution in Cuba over the years.

"I am sure that the great majority of the people who participated in these activities would not have done so without encouragement from the U.S. government," he said.

## Moslem Clergyman, Journalists and Cabinet Ex-Member

# Iranian Regime Launches Wave of Arrests of Opposition Backers

**TEHRAN, Sept. 12 (AP)** — Security forces acting under martial law arrested a Moslem clergyman, several journalists and a former Cabinet member today in a sweeping government clampdown on opposition groups.

The clergyman, Sheikh Yahya Pasiri Noori, was charged with a plot against the security of the state by stirring up protest demonstrations.

Reports in Tehran said perhaps as many as 1,000 persons have been ordered not to leave the country.

Rioters in a number of Iranian cities had attacked banks, theaters, liquor stores and shops prior to the proclamation of martial law Sunday by the government under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The opposition, led by conservative Moslems and accused by the government of alliances with pro-Sovi-

et leftists, has been demanding restoration of strict Islamic law and the ouster of the shah.

Raiders who searched Sheikh Noori's house claimed they found

### Rebels Shoot Boats

**NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, Sept. 12 (AP)** — Guerrilla insurgents machine-gunned five Spanish trawlers off the Mauritanian shore, wounding three fishermen, informed sources said here today.

The shooting by guerrillas of the Polisario, which is fighting to wrest the former Spanish Sahara from Mauritania, was the first hostile act since a military junta overthrew Mauritania's President Moktar Ould Daddah three months ago, the sources said.

documents disclosing his involvement in arson and attacks on public places. They said they also found bank accounts of \$1.5 million which the clergyman had opened under his own name or for his family. Security agents, operating under what the government described as an anti-corruption drive, also took into custody a junior minister of health, Sheikh Ul Islamzadeh, and two of his aides.

While government agents carried out the drive against political dissidents and corrupt government officials, the Majlis, the lower house of Iran's Parliament, began debating the government program offered by the new premier, Jaafar Sharif-Emami.

In Tehran and other cities millions of Iranians watched the debates for the first time today as they were carried live on the state-

operated color television network. As required by law, Mr. Sharif-Emami presented his Cabinet Sunday and asked for approval of his program in a vote of confidence. In the debate today, opposition deputies unanimously charged Mr. Sharif-Emami with responsibility for recent casualties.

The leader of the opposition Pan-Iranist Party, Mohsen Pezeshkpour, claimed that uprisings were the result of public dissatisfaction with the previous government.

Mr. Pezeshkpour said he regretted that the liberalization movement initiated by the shah had resulted in unity and friendship of Islamic groups with the Communists.

He was referring to last Thursday's mass rally in Tehran in which an estimated 100,000 demonstra-

tions demanded enforcement of Islamic laws. Some shouted slogans for establishment of a democratic republic of Iran and ouster of the shah.

More deputies are scheduled to speak tomorrow before a vote of confidence on the new government.

### Railroad Barricade

**Stalls Japan Jet Fuel**

**TOKYO, Sept. 12 (AP)** — Concrete was poured on a railroad crossing today, delaying briefly the shipment of jet fuel to the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita, police said.

They blamed radical opponents of the airport for the incident. An 18-car train ran into the concrete, officials said, but no damage was reported.

## Chess Opponents

### Adjourn 21st Game

**BAGUIO, Philippines, Sept. 12 (AP)** — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi and defending champion Anatoly Karpov adjourned the 21st game of their world chess championship match after 42 moves tonight.



## Under a New Timetable

## Pinochet to Remain Until 1985

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Sept. 12 (NYT) — President Augusto Pinochet has told Chileans, on the fifth anniversary of the military overthrow of the late President Salvador Allende, that he will stay in power until elections are called in 1985.

The political timetable announced by Gen. Pinochet in a speech lasting more than two hours yesterday is more precise than earlier statements, when he declared that no election was needed for 10 years.

Dressed in a white uniform, with the presidential sash across his chest, Gen. Pinochet said that the text of a new constitution tailored to his authoritarian preferences would be submitted to a national referendum for approval next year.

When this constitution goes into effect, Chile will begin a period of "transition" from military government to mixed military-civilian rule that is projected to last until 1985, when elections will be held for president and congress, Gen. Pinochet said.

## Opposition Challenges

Opposition groups, led by the Christian Democratic Party and members of the legal profession, have challenged the procedure for adopting the constitution, in which the official text is the only choice.

Gen. Pinochet said that only the government of the armed forces, which he heads, "has the right to offer the nation a constitutional formula that, in its opinion, will avoid a repetition of the tragedy that required the intervention of the armed forces."

Although the official text is still under study, it would eliminate the



Augusto Pinochet

Communist Party and any other political movement that "promotes internal discord." The powers of the presidency would be increased, with congress limited to the debate and approval of executive proposals.

## 100 Indian Villages Said In Path of Ganges Flood

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Ganges River floodwaters burst through an embankment and rushed through almost 100 villages in the eastern state of Bihar, reports reaching New Delhi today said.

The monsoon floods in India have killed more than 1,000 persons and caused more than \$100 million in damage.

In Nepal, the floods have killed at least 195 persons and caused about \$1 million in damage, the official news agency said yesterday in Kathmandu.

Indian news reports said that a boat struck an embankment in Bihar's Monghyr district, about 600 miles southeast of New Delhi, yesterday, and within hours the floodwaters poured through the nine-foot dirt barricade.

The reports said that the water was six to nine feet deep in some areas of Monghyr city, which has a population of 110,000. The waters cascaded through almost 100 villages, and army and civilian rescue workers tried to evacuate residents. About 8,000 acres of crops were submerged, according to reports.

In West Bengal, the situation in the districts of Malda and Murshid-

## Nicaraguan's Home Is Attacked in Milan

MILAN, Sept. 12 (AP) — Alleged leftist extremists raided and set fire to the home of the Nicaraguan consul in Milan last night, the police reported.

The consul, Ernesto de Visser, was not at home when a group of masked youths knocked down the door of his home and threw in four firebombs, damaging furniture and carpets.

als. Monetary and budget laws would be assigned to technical bodies.

Gen. Pinochet, in his habitually aggressive tone in public speeches, said that proposals that a constitutional assembly be elected to decide on the new fundamental law were "out of the question." He also rejected the idea of presenting more than one text for the referendum.

## Plebiscite Victory

In January, Gen. Pinochet called a plebiscite in which he asked the support of voters against a resolution by the United Nations General Assembly condemning his regime for human-rights violations. The vote gave Gen. Pinochet more than 75 percent of the ballots, and he has presented this as a mandate for staying in power.

Much of the speech was devoted to economic progress since the military government took over from the left-wing regime of Mr. Allende, when inflation was high and supplies and investment were in decline.

He said that Chile's inflation this year would be less than 30 percent, compared with 340 percent in 1975. The slowdown in price increases is due to severe restraint in public spending, leading to a balanced budget, but unemployment remains over 13 percent in this capital.



PRAYER PROTEST — Some of the hundreds of Iranians who marched in Paris yesterday knelt for prayers in the Place de la Bastille. They were part of the 15,000 leftists who participated in a Communist-led demonstration against the Shah of Iran's repression of political rioting throughout Iran. Details of the situation in Iran in the story on page one.

## Somoza Troops Fight Rebels in Masaya

(Continued from Page 1) Organization of American States to take steps "to preserve the peace in the region."

Gen. Somoza has refused to yield to almost constant pressure to resign since the murder of opposition publisher Pedro Joaquín Chamorro on Jan. 10. The current crisis exploded Aug. 22 when guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front stormed the National Palace, took about 1,500 hostages and forced Gen. Somoza to pay \$500,000 ransom, free 59 political prisoners and grant safe passage to Panama.

A nationwide general strike was called in the wake of the guerrilla attack. It slowly picked up support until in Managua about 75 percent of the businesses, and in some cities

more than 90 percent, are now closed.

Businessmen who support the strike resent the Somoza family's vast business holdings and also fear that the longer Gen. Somoza stays in office, the more support the

guerrillas will attract from moderate Nicaraguans. The Sandinistas take their name from Augusto Cesar Sandino, a rebel leader who died fighting the U.S. Marines who put Gen. Somoza's father into power in 1937.

## White Rhodesia Critical Of Latest Smith Speech

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been heavily criticized. Any future talks are certain to be vastly complicated by the white backlash against this black nationalist leader following his statement taking full responsibility for shooting down the Air Rhodesia plane.

Mr. Nkomo's warning in Lusaka, Zambia, yesterday that other passenger planes may be shot down in the future seems certain to widen the rift between him and Rhodesian whites who until a week ago

generally regarded him as a moderate and reasonable man who should be ended into the present transitional government.

A very common sentiment toward Mr. Nkomo among whites these days is, "I would kill him if I could get my hands on him."

Conservative, middle-of-the-road and liberal white groups all made statements yesterday highly critical of Mr. Smith's Sunday address to the nation, and the only slightly favorable comment, strangely enough, emerged from the pro-Nkomo black newspaper, the Zimbabwe Times.

## 3 From Britain Typhoid Victims

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — At least three British vacationers who took the same cruise on a chartered Soviet liner have typhoid, health authorities said yesterday.

London health officials alerted regional health officers to contact all 250 passengers on each of the ship's last two voyages and examine them for symptoms of typhoid or gastroenteritis.

CTC Line, which chartered the Liva and its Soviet crew, said that because of "all the circumstances," it has canceled the liner's next cruise. The three confirmed victims were being isolated in hospitals, a spokesman said. All three were passengers on the ship's Aug. 5 voyage.

## Rhodesia Front Exhibits Split

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 12 (Reuters) — A major split opened today in Rhodesia's Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance over U.S.-British plans to call an all-party peace conference.

One of the front's co-leaders, Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday that the proposed conference was "dead and buried." But a top aide of the front's other leader, Robert Mugabe, said today that the all-party conference should go ahead once Britain and the United States had done more preparatory work to ensure its success.

Edgar Tedere, secretary-general of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, also told a news conference that Mr. Nkomo's forces were not doing enough fighting in Rhodesia's six-year-old guerrilla war.

## Baker Foresees Filibuster Over Gas Decontrol Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP) — Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., conceded today that he and other opponents of the bill that would deregulate the price of natural gas appear to lack the votes to beat the Carter administration in a scheduled showdown vote. That would probably mean a filibuster, he said.

Sen. Baker said that while opponents of the compromise — which would deregulate prices by 1985 — may be unable to sidetrack the bill, the administration cannot muster the votes to stop a filibuster.

Sen. Baker said that he is actively working to defeat the gas bill and will join the filibuster if necessary to stop the legislation. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., who supports the compromise, said that prospects are improving for the administration on the bill. But, asked if he could muster the votes to stop a filibuster, Sen. Byrd would only say: "We're working."

## Vote Due Thursday

The two Senate leaders talked with reporters shortly before the Senate began its second day of debate on the compromise, on which President Carter has staked the success of his energy program. The first key vote was expected on Thursday, on an opposition motion to recommit the compromise to the House-Senate conference committee that took 10 months to draft it.

Sen. Byrd said "recommitting it will kill it, from a practical standpoint."

"I guess there aren't enough votes to recommit the conference

report," Sen. Baker said. "But there aren't enough votes to invoke cloture, either." Cloture is a parliamentary procedure for halting filibusters. It takes 60 votes to achieve.

## Many Senators Undecided

However, Sen. Baker said that because so many senators remain undecided — 23 according to one survey — many things could happen before the Thursday vote.

The legislation would lift federal price controls from newly discovered gas in 1985 and permit a steady increase in the regulated price until then. It also would extend limited price controls to the interstate market — gas produced and consumed in the same state — which is now free from control.

## White Rhodesians Recall Their Pioneer Origins

(Continued from Page 1)

serious, with no cease-fire in sight, that there are doubts now that the elections will be held.

The origins of Rhodesia as a British colony go back to Sept. 12, 1890, when a small column led by Lt. Col. Edward Pennafather reached the Salisbury area, planted the Union Jack at Cecil Square and founded Fort Salisbury nearby.

The square at the city's center was named after the Cecil family, which was deeply involved in Britain's colonial history in southern Africa. But it was Cecil John Rhodes, an imperial entrepreneur and head of the British South Africa Company, who was responsible for sending the pioneer column, and after whom Rhodesia was named.

Rhodesia became a self-governing British colony in 1923. The whites under Mr. Smith broke away and declared their independence in November, 1965. No country has formally recognized Rhodesia, and for the last six years black nationalist guerrillas have been fighting to seize control of the country.

Six daughters of the original pioneers, most of them today in their eighties, were on hand for the sad ceremony. Asked what they thought about the situation in Rhodesia today, one of them, Muriel Baraf, replied: "I was born in Rhodesia and I'm going to die here — unless there is a Marxist government."

—DAVID OTTAWAY

## Sets Up 17-Member Council

## Wallace Muhammad Ends Black Muslim Leadership

By Bill Drummond

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Wallace Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims for the past 3½ years, has resigned, leaving that religious movement shaken.

The surprise announcement was made Sunday night at an Atlanta Muslim gathering from which Mr. Muhammad was speaking over a telephone hookup to 200 mosques. He said he was stepping down and turning direction of the movement over to a 17-member council.

"In Islam, there is no priesthood," said Mr. Muhammad, 44, son of the organization's powerful founder, Elijah Muhammad, who died in 1975.

During the younger Mr. Muhammad's tenure as spiritual leader, he has turned the once-militant movement away from the black nationalist, anti-white teachings of his father, who had ruled with a stern hand for more than 40 years.

Wallace Muhammad's decision to step down as chief imam (a title given to a spiritual and secular leader in Islam) was his most drastic change yet.

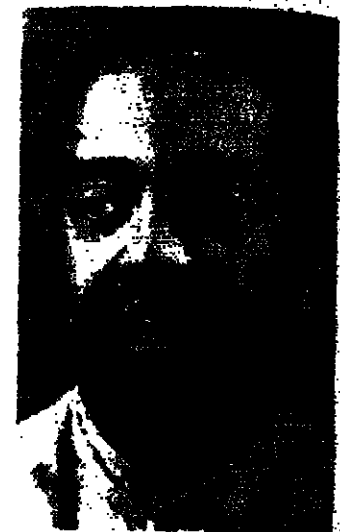
Hassan Shariff, an aide, said in a telephone interview from the group's Chicago headquarters, "When he made the announcement in Atlanta, a hush fell over the entire audience. Reactions have been coming in to me from around the country. People were shocked."

## Effects Not Clear

The effects of Mr. Muhammad's move are not yet clear. Although the council will take over control of the movement's activities, he probably will remain an influential figure.

Throughout their turbulent 45-year history, the Black Muslims always have had a strong leader. But Mr. Muhammad's move toward decentralization of power is consistent with other steps he has taken to rejuvenate the movement.

Early in his leadership, he began



Wallace Muhammad

shedding ownership of the mammoth small business operation, the church had run in his father's time. Mr. Muhammad made a surprise announcement as part of a lecture in which he denounced this of personality.

## Name Changed

Mr. Muhammad has tried to purge the movement of racialist moieties. He changed the official name of the sect from the Black Muslims to the World Community of al-Islam in the West. He also urged that the term "black" be shunned in all communications, preferring that members refer to themselves as "Bladians," after an ancient Islamic warrior.

The movement claims about 2 million adherents among 25 million U.S. blacks, but other estimates place the number of adherents at 75,000 to 100,000, concentrated mainly in Chicago.

© Los Angeles Times

## U.S. Is Said 'Encouraged' By Relations With Angola

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT) — The Carter administration is encouraged by progress in its relations with the Marxist government of Angola during the last three months, State Department officials say.

But there are no plans to carry these relations beyond sporadic diplomatic contacts, such as those initiated in June by Donald McHenry, a deputy U.S. representative at the United Nations, who visited the Angolan capital of Luanda for four days.

The officials said yesterday that further steps toward normalizing relations were contingent on withdrawal of Cuban military forces, now said to number 19,000 in Angola. There have been indications of slight reductions of these forces but nothing significant, U.S. specialists said.

The specialists see no early prospects for significant reductions in the Cuban expeditionary troops, which have provided the backbone of the armed forces of President Agostinho Neto's government since the height of the Angolan civil war in November, 1975.

The Cubans have continued to participate in actions against guerrilla units led by Jonas Savimbi, the head of the Union for Total Independence of Angola. The guerrillas have roamed through all of southern

Angola except the Atlantic coastal region, raiding towns and making road travel insecure. Angolans fear that Angola's traditional food-producing areas are being denied to the Luanda government.

According to information available here, Cuban specialists are manning the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Transportation, Health and Public Works, as well as training the Angolan armed forces. There is no sign of an accommodation between the Savimbi movement and the Neto government. State Department officials believe that there is scant hope that the Cuban forces could be reduced without endangering the government.

Nevertheless the U.S. officials said that they had been heartened by Mr. Neto's cooperative attitude in opening discussions with the United States on the general security of southern Africa.

The most notable move in this direction was the Angolan president's visit to neighboring Zaire last month, where he concluded a series of agreements with President Mobutu Sese Seko, long an outspoken antagonist of the Marxist government in Luanda. The two agreed to establish a mixed border commission to curb violent frontier incidents; to initiate voluntary refugee repatriations; to reopen the railway that links Zaire's copper mines with Angola's seaport of Benguela; and to open diplomatic relations.

The U.S. officials said that they had been surprised at how swiftly both sides moved to implement these agreements, including steps to exchange some of the 200,000 Zairian refugees in Angola for some of the 60,000 Angolan refugees in Zaire. An official called this a "positive" development in efforts to establish stability in the region — the principal U.S. objective.

The officials acknowledged Mr. Neto's contribution toward a U.S. goal last month for a peaceful settlement in southern Africa that would create a black majority government and the independent state of Namibia.

U.S. specialists believe that Mr. Neto, although an avowed Marxist, would prefer to have broader policy options than are available to him now with so many Cuban and Soviet advisers in his country and with continuing dislocations caused by the Savimbi guerrilla movement.

They note that in addition to allowing the Gulf Oil Company to run its drilling operations in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda, the Neto government has been discussing further oil exploration with several other U.S. oil companies. This shows, an official said, that the Angolans do not want to depend entirely on their Communist friends.

"We are encouraged over the last three months," the official continued. "We've had concrete discussions and some concrete progress."

## Beirut Leader Of Moslem Sect Said Kidnapped

BEIRUT, Sept. 12 (UPI) — A radio report that the spiritual leader of Lebanon's 900,000 Shiite Muslims had been kidnapped in Libya sparked intensive efforts by government and church leaders today to establish his whereabouts.

Beirut Radio said that the government had been told by Libya that Shiite leader Imam Musa Sadr had in fact left Tripoli on a flight for Rome Aug. 31 after a week-long official visit.

But the independent Beirut newspaper An-Nahar said contacts with the hotel where he was staying indicated that he had checked out on Sept. 3, and Shiite sources said there was no independent evidence that he had left Libya.

The 30-year-old Iranian-born Imam was a supporter of Shiite cleric in Iran of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and Beirut reports hinted that Iran might have been responsible for his disappearance.

## U.K. Aide to Visit Berlin

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Frank Judd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, is to visit Berlin on Thursday and Friday, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

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 AT 2:00 P.M.

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**Castro Steps in Moscow**

From Wire Dispatches  
**MOSCOW, Sept. 12** — Mr. Castro stopped in Moscow and conferred with Premier Alexei Kosygin at the airport before flying on today.

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**Cosmos-1,031 Launched**  
**MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (UPI)** — The Soviet Union launched its 1,031st Cosmos satellite Saturday, Tass reported yesterday.

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## No Disturbances Reported

## Busing Begins Quietly For Los Angeles Schools

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Thousands of children in the fourth through eighth grades boarded 1,200 school buses today to begin one of the largest school integration projects ever undertaken, and despite threats of picketing and boycotts no disturbances were reported.

"We are having an excellent opening day," Mayor Tom Bradley said.

Mr. Bradley was at a command center in a City Hall annex where police command-post operations were being monitored.

"I'm very happy our plans are coming together," Mr. Bradley said. "I'm very pleased about the way people in Los Angeles have behaved." He said there were fewer problems than usual accompanying the start of the school year.

More than 5,000 persons had threatened a boycott in a mostly white area of the San Fernando Valley, but Mr. Bradley said it would not be known until later how many children were kept home.

Police reported from the command posts that streets were quiet. Two school-bus accidents were reported in different parts of the city, but officers said it was not determined whether the buses were involved in the integration program.

The accidents were minor and no injuries were reported.

Buses started about 10 minutes later than expected, but the delay resulted only from drivers trying to find their assigned vehicles.

The City Hall annex command center had a list of 14 possible picket sites around the city, but there were no reports of disturbances.

The buses were shuttling a projected 64,000 black, Mexican-American and white children between 260 schools under orders of the California Supreme Court.

Police earlier announced that they were "preparing for the worst," but said they were confident there would be few, if any, problems.

They activated the \$50 million emergency system, which included the command center and command

posts situated around the city manned by city police, firemen, school board security personnel and members of the California Highway Patrol.

Leaders of anti-busing groups had joined city officials, civic leaders, and law enforcement chiefs in urging citizens to avoid violence.

Anti-busing groups had fought a losing battle to block the program through the state courts and up to the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused last week to step in, saying it was purely a California dispute.

Although agreeing to spur physical resistance, anti-busing groups were split over whether to mount a massive boycott or go along with the order while continuing their fight in the courts and at the polls.

Tuesday morning will be a test of the character of the people of Los Angeles," said School Board President Howard Miller last night.

Mr. Miller, who faces a recall drive because of his support for busing, said, "I am confident we will pass that test."

Appeal to Citizens

Mr. Bradley, with Police Chief Daryl Gates and Sheriff Peter Pitchess at his side, appealed to citizens yesterday to obey the law, saying police would be on hand throughout the area.

At a rally that drew about 5,000 persons last night in the western San Fernando Valley, where opposition to the busing program is strongest, State Assemblyman Robert Cline called for white parents to keep their children home.

"If those buses are going to roll tomorrow, let them roll empty," he said.

Deputy District Attorney Sidney Trapp — who has become a controversial anti-busing leader acting as a private citizen — said there would be no violence. "There's not going to be a heck of a lot of violence against empty buses," he proclaimed, drawing a loud cheer.

Wilmington Integrates Schools

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 12 (AP) — Public schools in northern Delaware were integrated virtually without incident as buses carried more than 21,000 students between city and suburbs under a court order that combined 11 school districts into one.

Gov. Pierre du Pont IV said yesterday that he was "very, very proud" that "the people of our state have risen to the challenge."

But he added: "One day does not make an entire school year. We have a long way to go."

Police reported only one scuffle as 92 schools integrated under the court order, and school officials said yesterday's attendance was 93 percent of the 65,000 students expected to enroll.

The two sides continued to develop a possible convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons and made progress toward agreement on some basic provisions of the convention," the agency said.

U.S. Says Pact Gains On Radiation Arms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency announced yesterday that, during their latest round of talks in Geneva, the United States and the Soviet Union made progress toward an agreement to outlaw radiological weapons.

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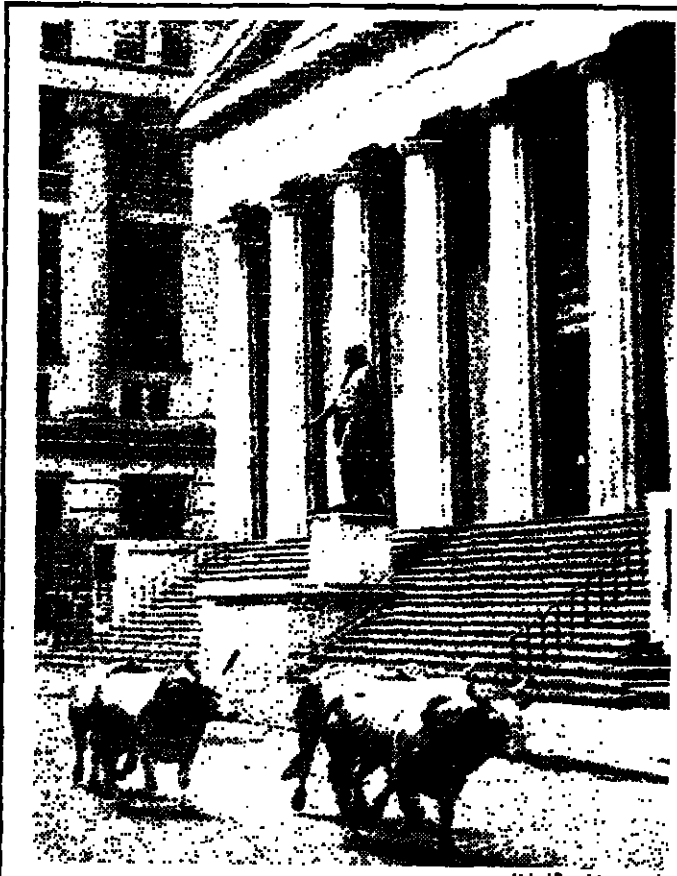
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**BULLISH MARKET** — Wall Street seems to be getting literally bullish as Brahma bulls take a stroll past the Sub-treasury Building. The bulls were in New York to tape a television commercial for an investment firm, and they actually may have been bearers of good news, because stocks began to move higher on the New York Stock Exchange.

## Crawford's Firm Wants To Renew Moscow Trade

By Bob Sector

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 — The International Harvester Co. said yesterday that it was ready to resume sales to the Soviet Union despite the conviction in a Moscow court of one of its salesmen on what the company claimed were trumped-up charges.

The farm-implement manufacturer had suspended trade with the Soviet Union after Francis Crawford, the second-ranking employee in the International Harvester Export Co.'s Moscow office, was accused in June with violations of currency-exchange laws.

After receiving a five-year suspended sentence last Thursday, Crawford returned to company headquarters here.

Brian Reardon, International Harvester's director of sales to socialist countries, said that the Moscow office received inquiries from the Russians about resuming trade within two days of Crawford's sentencing.

The company, which has sold more than \$300 million worth of farm machinery to the Soviet Union since 1973, stopped taking new

orders and servicing equipment after Crawford was arrested.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., who worked with International Harvester officials and the State Department in attempts to obtain Crawford's release, discounted theories that Crawford's arrest was contrived by Moscow leaders in response to the arrest in New Jersey of two Russians on espionage charges.

Crawford was arrested June 13, only a few days after the arrests of Rudolf Chernyshev and Vladimir Enger on charges of trying to buy U.S. submarine secrets. Speculation had mounted during Crawford's trial that his release had been tied to an exchange involving the two Russians, who are awaiting trial in the United States.

Sen. Percy said that he had deduced through discussions with Soviet officials and the State Department that the decision to arrest Crawford was made by a low-level bureaucrat.

Crawford was charged with buying 20,000 rubles for \$8,500 on the black market.

© Los Angeles Times

## Specifications Said Ignored

## GSA Reported to Buy Inferior Office Equipment

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — General Services Administration investigators have found that the GSA has been paying millions of dollars to a New Jersey firm, Art Metal Inc., for chairs and file cabinets that do not meet GSA's specifications.

GSA technicians, who examined and tested the office furniture, found that it bore little resemblance to what the GSA had specified when it sought bids from furniture manufacturers, according to sources.

"Three models of chairs didn't meet the specifications on almost any part," a source said.

Although the GSA knew that the office chairs did not meet specifications, the agency earlier this year awarded Art Metal a \$5.5-million contract to make them. It turned down bids from three firms whose chairs met specifications, according to the sources.

"Generally Shoddy"

Robert Hughes, who was in charge of furniture buying for the GSA until July, said yesterday that he objected to giving Art Metal the contract when its chairs did not meet the bid specifications. He also said that Art Metal's products were generally "shoddy."

But Mr. Hughes said that he was overruled by Robert Graham, a former Citibank executive who was put in charge of the GSA's federal supply service more than a year ago by Jay Solomon, the GSA administrator.

"Graham said, 'Go ahead, we have no reason not to award the contract,'" according to Mr. Hughes. "He understood that the chairs didn't meet the specifications, but they [other GSA officials] believed it was better than what the specifications called for."

"The whole idea of competitive bidding is you bid on the same item. If you're not, it ought to be rejected," said Mr. Hughes, who now works for a furniture manufacturer's representative.

The GSA is the purchasing arm of the federal government.

Graham Defers to Hughes

Mr. Graham, who recently made Mr. Solomon angry by appearing to defend his employees' practice of buying typewriters and calculators for the government at higher prices than those charged by local retail stores, said yesterday that he told Mr. Hughes to make up his own mind about whether to go ahead with the \$5.5 million chair contract.

"I recall entering the meeting [with Hughes] and saying, 'You make the decision as you see fit, and I'm prepared to accept your judgment,'" said Mr. Graham, who makes \$47,500 a year at the GSA.

Mr. Graham said that he understood that whether pre-production samples met the specifications was "irrelevant," because Mr. Hughes had sent Art Metal a letter reminding the firm that the final product must conform.

However, investigators have found that the office furniture that comes off Art Metal's assembly lines also fails to meet specifications, according to sources.

Philip Kurens, president of Art Metal, said yesterday, "This matter is before the courts, and I cannot comment, on the advice of counsel."

Mr. Kurens was referring to Art Metal's court challenge of a recent decision by Mr. Solomon to rescind a new \$9-million contract awarded the firm last month to supply the GSA with more filing cabinets.

When the Agriculture Department complained last December that an Art Metal desk had arrived with crooked legs and drawers that failed to work, GSA officials replied that the government has "no legal recourse" against Art Metal, which considers such complaints "nuisance requests."

Art Metal is the GSA's primary supplier of metal office furniture. Last year, GSA contracts accounted for \$25 million of the company's \$32 million in sales.

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with crooked legs and drawers that

failed to work, GSA officials re-



A ROBERT STIGWOOD/ALLAN CARR PRODUCTION  
JOHN TRAVOLTA OLIVIA NEWTON-JOHN "GREASE"  
and STOCKARD CHANNING in Roles with special guest appearances by EVE ARDEN, FRANKIE AVALON  
JOAN BLONDELL, EDD BYRNES, SID CAESAR, ALICE GHOSTLEY, JUDY GOODMAN, SHA-NA-NA  
Screenplay by BRYNNE WOODWARD ALLAN CARR Based on the story by JIM JACOBS and WARREN CASEY  
Produced on the Broadway Stage by KENNETH WASSMAN and MAXINE FOX  
Directed by ROBERT STIGWOOD ALLAN CARR Music by RANDAL KLEISER

The plaintiffs, who supply film and documentary materials, asked the court to order the networks to deal with outside suppliers of out-

CLINICAL SCORES (a.v.) \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Country \_\_\_\_\_

and documentary materials, asked the court to order the networks to deal with outside suppliers of public affairs and news programs and

\_\_\_\_\_



## To Replace Poisonous Lead

## 'Rare Earths' Suggested As Additives in Gasoline

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT) — With evidence mounting that lead antiknock additives in gasoline are a serious health hazard, a University of Colorado chemist has proposed a new class of nontoxic additives to replace lead and conserve fuel.

The proposed additives would be based on a group of 15 natural elements known as the "rare earths," according to Dr. Robert Sievers, who described his work in the journal *Science*.

Combined in complex organic molecules called *beta diketones*, Dr. Sievers said that the rare earths form compounds which appear to be nearly as effective as the tetraethyl lead additives that have been used since the 1920s to prevent engine knocking.

The rare earth beta diketones are very volatile and some can be made to evaporate even at room temperature, he said. This property could lead to many potential applications, including microthin metal-plating techniques.

Essentially Nonpoisonous  
Unlike lead and many other heavy metals, the rare earths are essentially nonpoisonous, and their presence in exhaust emissions would probably not contaminate the atmosphere.

Despite the name rare earth, the elements in the group, which include cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium and neodymium, are abundant enough in the United States to treat the entire world's known petroleum reserves, Dr. Sievers said.

Many new automobiles are built to accept only lead-free gasoline, because their catalytic converters, which remove various toxic substances from exhaust gases, are quickly spoiled by lead.

But most clinical experts believe there is another reason at least as important for eliminating lead from automobile exhausts completely and soon.

Lead in Brains  
Despite the decline in the use of lead additives, a study was published in the British scientific weekly *Nature* last month, in which it was reported that the brains of 22 humans who had died of various causes in the Copenhagen area all contained lead.

The lead found in the Danish study, which was in the form of organic compounds used in gasoline, was highest in the brains of those persons who had lived in apartments closest to street level.

The discovery seemed especially serious in light of recent clinical findings that even trace amounts of

lead and other heavy metals can have dangerous and long-lasting effects on health.

Next month, the new Toxic Substances Control Act will come into force, under which the federal Environmental Protection Agency requires producers to prove that any new substance will not endanger life and health.

Consequently, even though rare-earth gasoline additives are presumably vastly less toxic than lead, they must pass much more rigorous tests, simply because lead was in use before the new law came into effect.

"This situation, paradoxically, will make it much more difficult and costly for corporations to bring about innovations that could really help the environment," Dr. Sievers said. "Many chemical producers will be extremely conservative from now on about risking development money on anything new, which might, after years of testing, turn out to fail the toxicity standards."

Nevertheless, the need for gasoline additives is likely to become urgent, Dr. Sievers said.

The main function of a lead additive in gasoline is to increase its effective octane number. Octane is a measurement of gasoline's ability to burn smoothly instead of exploding and causing damaging knocking in an engine's cylinder.

When gasoline is not treated with lead, some six percent more of it is required to produce the same useful work as could be obtained with leaded fuel.

Rare-earth additives are likely to accomplish the same thing, the chemist said, and will also catalyze the burning of carbon deposits, thus keeping engines efficient and free from the "dieseling" that causes dirty cylinders to fire even with the ignition switched off.

## Scotland Yard Is Probing Defector's Strange Death

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Scotland Yard detectives today were investigating the death of a Bulgarian playwright amid allegations that he may have been stabbed with a poison-tipped umbrella.

Georgio Markov, 49, a playwright who defected to the West in 1969 and worked for the BBC, died yesterday after falling ill last week.

The suspected cause of death was blood poisoning and a post-mortem investigation was being held today. It should help establish whether Mr. Markov, who suffered from a kidney disorder, died from a minor accident or whether, as he alleged, he may have been murdered. Friends said that Mr. Markov told them that he fell ill after being attacked by a man with an umbrella, a report in the *Daily Mail* said.

According to the friends, Mr. Markov said that he was walking near his office last Thursday when a man with an umbrella jabbed him in the thigh. The assailant dropped the umbrella, then picked it up and ran off, they said.

Mr. Markov managed to get to his car and drove himself home where he collapsed and was taken to hospital.

A Scotland yard spokesman said that police were aware of the allegations and said, "we are looking at the death of Mr. Markov."

"But we are awaiting the outcome of the post-mortem before we

## Canadian Editor Quits Over Tiff With Publisher

TORONTO, Sept. 12 (AP) — The executive editor of *Maclean's* magazine says that he resigned because his publisher removed an unflattering cartoon of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau from the cover of the magazine's first weekly issue.

Editor John Gault said that the cartoon could have embarrassed publisher Lloyd Hodgkinson and other executives when they present Mr. Trudeau with a copy of the inaugural issue.

"I couldn't live with it," said Mr. Gault. "It's a clear-cut matter of principle. The publisher intruded into an area which he knows nothing about — editorial content."

The cartoon, showing Mr. Trudeau backed into a corner with a rose on the ground in front of him, was moved to an inside page along with an article critical of his hesitation to call elections this fall.



COOKIE PUSHERS — The Fischer quintuplets of Aberdeen, S.D., who will be 15 years old Thursday, are shown here in a 1965 promotion photo for the Borden Cookie Co. Their earnings enabled their parents to buy a farm where they grew up in relative anonymity.

## Criticism of U.S. TV Special Is Light

## Large Israeli Audience Sees 'Holocaust'

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Sept. 12 — The television special "Holocaust" began a four-night run in Israel yesterday with a huge audience and, initially, surprisingly good reviews.

The first section of the National Broadcasting Company's drama based on Hitler's attempt to exterminate Jews was credited by both historians and survivors of the time with a basic faithfulness to the history of the early Nazi period.

There were some criticisms of the broadcast's romanticized moments in what for older Israelis was a time of almost unrelieved misery. More than 300,000 survivors of Nazi death camps live in Israel.

But most survivors of the era felt it was better that the world learn of

the events, even through the vehicle of a Hollywood drama, than remain ignorant of it. Surveys here have found that large numbers of young Jews had only sketchy knowledge of the times depicted in "Holocaust."

More Impact  
The Israeli version, uncut from the original, was in ways superior in emotional impact to the version seen in the United States.

There were no commercials. "When I saw it in America," said a middle-aged Israeli woman, "I had the history of the Holocaust interrupted every six minutes by a toothpaste commercial. The impact was much greater this time."

The presentation was in black and white, since Israel has no color television. Thus, black-and-white documentary films taken by the Nazis and interwoven into the program blended evenly with the rest of the footage.

The presentation of "Holocaust" here was preceded by considerable and sometimes angry debate in the national television authority and in local media.

Critics of the plan to show the television special here complained that it could be emotionally damaging to those who had survived the German camps or who had lost close relatives there. But those who favored showing it for its educational value pointed out that those who could not bear to watch the show could easily turn off their sets.

What was believed to be one of Israel's biggest television audiences — 1.5 million, nearly half the population, watched the first segment yesterday. The prebroadcast publicity helped build the viewing audience for that segment, which was two hours and 20 minutes long.

The English-language *Jerusalem Post* printed a special supplement called "Holocaust TV Series Guide for the Viewer," including biographies of leading nonfictional characters, descriptions of the concentration camps involved and a glossary of terms ("ethnasia" and even "Christianity").

The Education Ministry prepared a background booklet for schools as a supplement for school-age children. The booklet offered guidelines for classroom discussions of the events depicted, recommended that children under 10 not be allowed to view the series, and provided a bibliography for students interested in more-detailed historical background than is offered in the program. (Israeli schoolteachers, unfortunately, went on strike Monday.)

The first segment in the four-part series — two this week, two next — ended with the romantic meeting of the two young lovers who decide to flee to "sleep in haystacks and steal from farmers." Some viewers who preferred an accurate documentary objected to this as an intrusion of "schmaltz" — a Yiddish term for excessive sentimentality.

## Shells Are Par For the Course

UMTALI, Rhodesia, Sept. 12 (AP) — The Hillside Golf Club here posted a new rule this week: if your ball lands in a mortar-shell hole, you may move it without penalty.

About 21 shells hit the golf course on Thursday during a shelling by black nationalist guerrillas. One person was wounded.

Umtali is near the border with Mozambique, where guerrillas have bases for the war against the Rhodesian government.

## Full Women's Affairs Portfolio

## Women Get Own Minister In Altered French Cabinet

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has established a Ministry for Women's Affairs, in preparation for the election campaign for the European Parliament next year.

Monique Pelletier, 51, was promoted yesterday to the rank of minister for women's affairs. She had been secretary of state at the Justice Ministry with responsibility for drug problems. Jean-Paul Mourou, 36, leaves Parliament to replace her in that function.

The 21-member Cabinet now has three women ministers — Simone Veil at Health and Alice Saunier-Seïte at Universities, in addition to Mrs. Pelletier — and a woman secretary of state, Nicole Pasquier. The establishment of a full Cabinet portfolio for women's affairs responds to pressure from women's organizations.

Department Downgraded  
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appointed a secretary of state for women's affairs — Francoise Giroud — after his election in 1974, but the department was reduced to the non-government status of a "national delegation" in 1976.

In another change announced yesterday, Pierre Bernard-Reymond, 34, returns to the government as secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, with special responsibility for European affairs. He was a secretary of state at the Economy Ministry from April last year to last March.

Mrs. Pelletier belongs to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Republican Party. Mr. Bernard-Reymond is a centrist (UDF) and Mr. Mourou was registered in the National Assembly as an associate of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR) led by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac.

## France, China To Exchange TV

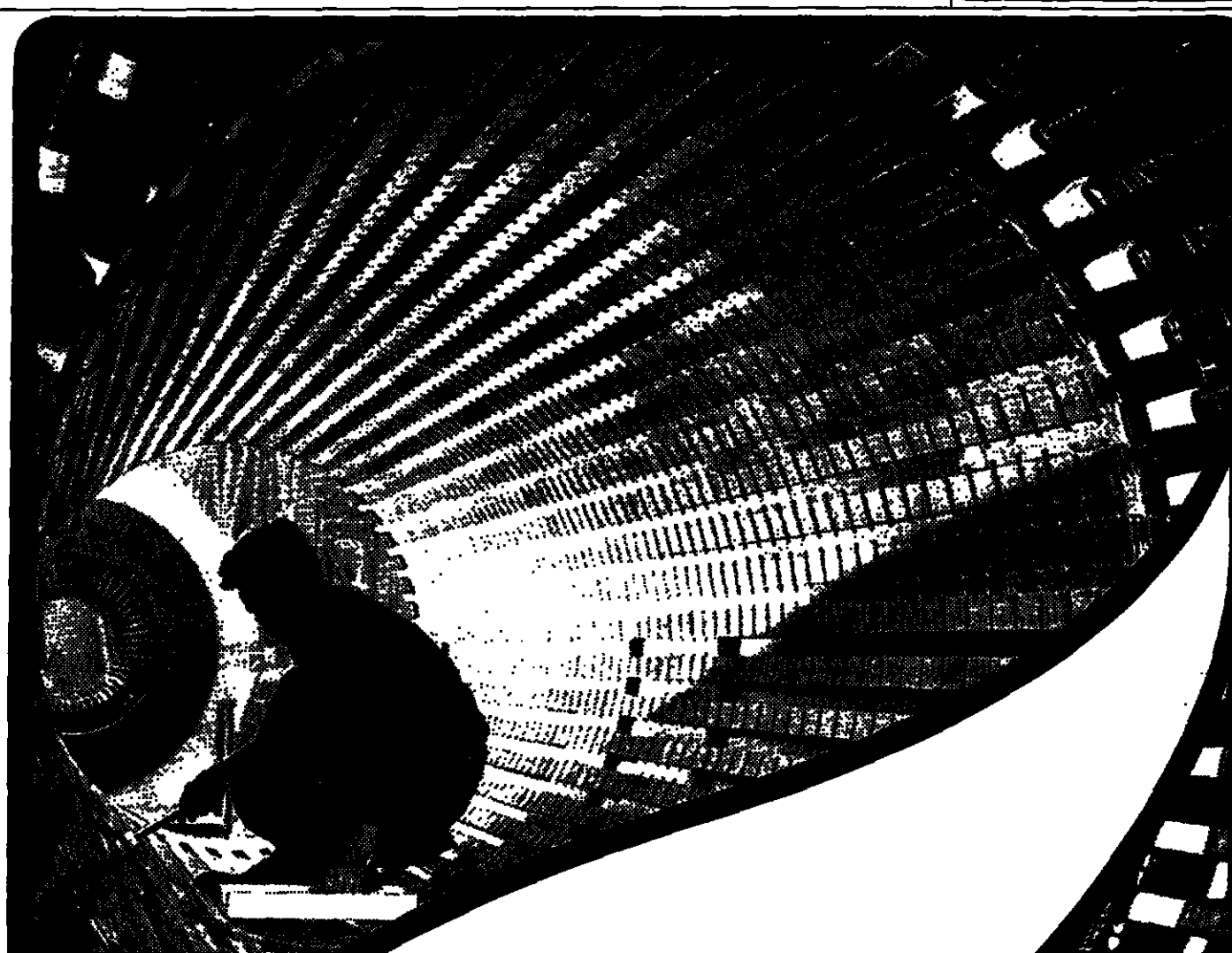
PARIS, Sept. 12 (AP) — French and Chinese officials agreed today to exchange television programs in what was described as China's first such accord with a Western nation.

Central Television of Peking signed the agreement with TF1, one of France's three television channels. A communiqué from TF1 said:

"The accord, coming after a 10-day visit [by Chinese officials], provides the means for exchanging news, film crews and programs to improve the Chinese public's knowledge of France and the French viewers' knowledge of China."

## Pertini, Siad Barre Meet

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP) — President Sandro Pertini and visiting Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre conferred here yesterday. Mr. Pertini's office announced.



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## A New Caribbean Policy

For the United States there is a certain irony in the fact that the rebellion in Nicaragua against the Somoza family comes on the heels of the conclusion of a treaty with Panama that will eventually give the canal to that country. For the association between Washington and the Somozas in Managua came less from any anti-Communist reasons than from a desire to give stability to the country through which the most plausible alternative to the Panama Canal could be dug. And in general there was a Caribbean policy, created by President Theodore Roosevelt, which was intended to keep potential enemies out of the islands in the sea off the canal and the lands bordering it.

The old Caribbean policy began to wobble after World War II, when political dissensions became common and gunboat diplomacy died away.

For the gunboat might bombard a port and send marines in to seize the customs house, a very vital part of any small state. But in later years the real fighting took place in the back country, where the crops grew or not as the guerrillas allowed. And when Castro Communized Cuba, the Bay of Pigs failed to halt him while only the grim missile crisis prevented the worst military threat. The Caribbean remains a critical strategic area for the United States, and will continue to be one even after the canal reverts to Panama. But the kind of intervention that put marines ashore in Nicaragua and helped put down Sandino in favor of a Somoza — the kind of Latin American adventurism that found expression in the novels of Richard Harding Davis and in the romanticization of the soldier of fortune, is virtually over.

What takes its place? Anastasio Somoza is being battered by both businessmen and young radicals. The possibility of a nationwide expression of political opinion is very slim; what kind of government would emerge when and if Somoza abdicates is open to question. And Nicaragua remains the site of a potential canal to the Pacific; a potential threat to the present waterway.

The most obvious course for Washington to pursue is to endeavor to have Somoza give way to a responsible group that would conduct national elections. But the chances of such a solution do not seem much better than in Rhodesia. And the United States could bring economic pressures on Nicaragua to work out a reasonably democratic form after the shooting dies down. This, in fact, seems the more promising of the alternatives, although the first should be pursued to whatever extent possible.

But at least this much is clear. The old Caribbean policy, a medley of the Monroe Doctrine with acute paternalism operating in a sphere of influence, is quite dead. The Somoza rule is a legacy of the former policy — the United States cannot bear the full blame for Somoza's misdeeds, any more than it can for, say, the late Peron regime in Argentina or the present dictatorship in Paraguay. There is still a Richard Harding Davis flavor about some Latin American politics and the United States did not create it. But in Nicaragua some of the guilt is fixed to Washington — and so, even apart from purely U.S. interests, some of the responsibility for helping the nation out of its past rests on the Potomac.

## The Tumult in Iran

The tumult in Iran has reached a point where a good many people, including Iranians sympathetic to the shah, have been forced to consider whether he can hang on. Certainly, with conditions approaching something like civil war, a ruler less devoted than he to holding on to power and pushing through his ambitious modernization program might already have been tempted to anticipate a coup and seek out plush exile. Yet the shah remains on the throne, and in the light cast by the fierce challenge to him, it is possible to see with new clarity why Americans have good reason to hope he rides out the storm.

Some part of the protests against Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi presumably arise from the license he has given the political police, from his virtually insatiable appetite for advanced military hardware, and from the family and upper-class corruption he has tolerated if not spawned. Yet the two main sources of popular opposition are, in their separate backhanded ways, tributes to his vision for Iran.

The shah has presided over headlong economic progress. In so doing he has excited expectations of individual benefit that a far more competent government would have had trouble delivering. In modernizing, moreover, he has provoked frenzied opposition from traditional religious elements in a country long isolated and still largely rural. Those elements are opposed not just to the erosion of feudal ways but also to such basic policy planks as land redistribution and the granting of rights to women. If you throw in as well the third dimension of Communist subversion — the shah, obviously, tends to

give high priority to this factor — you have a poisonous brew.

The causes of Iran's unrest are varied enough to have elicited suggestions for substantially different remedies from the shah's advisers, with military men emphasizing the immediate need for law and order and the civilians tending to urge renewed attention to political liberalization. At the moment the government is on the military track, but the shah is reportedly bent on returning to the civilian track as soon as events allow. The prospect of being swept out of power by the masses in the streets is evidently less immediate to him than a right-wing coup.

Either way it would be a misfortune for the United States. For its oil, for the stability it lends to an exceedingly shaky region, for the bulwark it forms to the spread of Soviet influence, Iran matters greatly to the United States. That is the rationale for the immense and pervasive American "presence" in Iran — political, military and economic. One can question whether all aspects of that presence are equally wise and necessary; one cannot deny that it exists.

If the United States is in fact committed to Iran, what makes that commitment tenable is the leadership of the shah. Unquestionably, he is more likely to go in the modernizing direction most Americans would like to see Iran go than any of the elements clamoring for his removal. It helps if you think for a minute of the Libyan model of an oil-rich state led by a fanatical Iranian Qadhafi. That is a distinct possibility, and one truly threatening to American interests. Without the shah it could come to be.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Communist Obsession

The war is still going on in Indochina. . . . The present conflict is a repetition of historical struggles between Vietnam and Cambodia and between Vietnam and China.

It should be added that the obsession of Communist regimes with the idea of struggle, what can be described as their addiction to combat, gives an extra sharper edge to the fight. . . .

The Vietnamese have been waving the olive branch at the Americans with increasing vigor. . . . But Washington should think it over carefully. Vietnam's Russian connection adds a dimension of global danger to what is otherwise a local conflict. War on the Sino-Vietnamese border could mean war on the Amur (China-Soviet border river). Incongruous as it may seem in the light of the recent past, if America has a chance — as the Vietnamese have strongly suggested — to play the peacemaker in Southeast Asia, then, in spite of all the risks, she should take it.

— From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 13, 1903

LONDON — As the result of a long enquiry into the merits of locomotives of other countries, not excepting America, the Great Western Railway Company will shortly conduct an important test of a locomotive of French manufacture. The French claim that their product can be readily adapted to give the best results, even under British conditions. The De Glehn four-cylinder locomotive, so widespread in France, will be given a most fair trial, as French drivers and if need be even French briquettes will be imported.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1928

NEW YORK — Phonetically clear though somewhat blurred, a short theatrical performance was given on a small screen of a "television" apparatus at Schenectady yesterday. Enthusiasts heralded this crude but impressive illustration as a forerunner of the time when performances by leading actors could be sent to theatres throughout the country. Spectators saw small, indistinct pictures of a man and a woman's head, and saw lips move in perfect synchronization with words from a loudspeaker. A separate camera showed their hand gestures.



## Down on the Farm in Poland

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Polish farmers have been growing rich discreetly during the last 20 years, careful not to call attention to themselves.

Since 1956, the year of de-Stalinization and that of the spontaneous wave of decollectivization and the return of land to private ownership, Polish farmers, untiring workers who are profoundly religious and passionately attached to their land, have been the Communist state's base of stability — and the main beneficiaries of a regime that is supposed to favor industrial workers.

Thus, it is not surprising that the various rebellions, those of the workers in 1956, of students in 1968, and again of workers in 1970 and 1976, could never get through the gates of rural communities. And with the exception of a few movements of annoyance brought on by the government's refusal to authorize the construction of new churches, the Polish countryside surrendered to the enticing charms of the consumer society and remained deaf to the remote battle cry of the cities.

Until this year. But apparently it is only a misunderstanding; apparently the farmers do not know that their own happiness is at stake.

The Polish government recently passed a law guaranteeing an old-age insurance for farmers. The state, thus, says that it hopes to insure an old-age pension for each male farmer as soon as he reaches 65 and for every woman at 60. . . . if the farmer leaves the occupation and abandons his farm to an heir or to the state. In this way the government hopes to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector by preventing the average age of the farm population from rising.

The law was passed without seriously consulting beforehand those for — or against — whom it was intended. And by linking the obtaining of pensions to the level of the productivity of farms, it makes it impossible for about 30 percent of the farmers (the poorest among them) to take advantage of its benefits, while requiring them, nevertheless, to pay premiums regularly. Furthermore, the worker-farmers, who are mainly in Poland, have to pay two premiums (as salaried employees and as independent farmers) but can receive only one pension.

In other words, poorly prepared, poorly presented and improperly explained, the law has met only hostility and suspicion from the farmers who see it as a new tax, a new bureaucratic invention aiming to extort from them a maximum offer for a minimum of gain.

As soon as the government's intention to pass such a law was made public in May of last year, 22 veterans of the Farmers' Movement (in principle favorable to the regime) published a memorandum warning the authorities of the serious consequences that could ensue from such a dangerous operation. But to no avail.

Instead of sending the draft law back to the drawing board, the government forced the bill to be adopted by a docile parliament (it was unanimous in June, 1976, for the price increase, which was canceled 24 hours later by the workers' revolt) and immediately informed the farmers of the premiums that they would have to pay. More than 20 percent of the farmers immediately sent back their premium forms.

Last July 20, 200 delegates from the region of Lublin (an industrial and university center in Eastern Poland) assembled in the township of Ostrowek for the first independent action by Polish farmers in 20 years. There they petitioned the government to cancel the law, which "only aggravates the imbalance between the city and the countryside."

"Polish farmers," the petition continued, "have by their labors brought an immense contribution to the construction of Poland. Therefore, they have the same rights as other citizens to social security without being required to pay additional and unjustified taxes."

The delegates set up a committee of 16 to negotiate with the authorities. And the committee sent the petition to the government, the Diet and the Prime of Poland and to the Workers' Self-Defense Committee, set up after the riots of 1976. It then adopted a name for itself, which implicitly contains its goals: the Farmers' Provisional Self-Defense Committee.

The government did not react by using force. However, as often happens in times of crisis, the authorities seem to have fallen into the grip of some form of schizophrenia. On the one hand, Mr. Gierek made

a number of reassuring declarations and appeared to be attempting to achieve a dialogue. And on the other hand, the police undertook a series of repressive acts. A number of leaders of the Farmers' Self-Defense Committee have been seized and interrogated. Others were subjected to pressures, particularly economic blackmail (for instance, they found that they could no longer obtain agricultural equipment or building materials).

Following this type of "persuasion," two of the 16 members of the farmers' committee resigned from the group, "admitting that they had acted without thinking."

Nevertheless, the fact remains that Communist Party Chief Edward Gierek publicly admitted that the law was far from ideal and that it had to be improved. But two recent events had yet more of an effect on the government's relations with the farmers.

First, 64 farmers from central Poland have sent a letter to the parliament urging that the old-age insurance law be changed and, despite a police order not to do so, they also sent a copy of the letter to the Lublin committee. Furthermore, a second farmers' defense committee was set up Sunday in Grojec, about 40 kilometers south of Warsaw.

Thus, the government's moderate reaction to the less violence of its good faith than of its weakness. Mr. Gierek and his cohorts do not feel that they have the power to defy the anger of the farmers, whose rebellions historically have been as violent as they have been impossible to contain.

Poland is going through a serious economic crisis: it has a \$13-billion foreign debt, its industrial machine is practically standing still, severely affected, despite its form, by inflation in the capitalist world. The

quasi-permanent food scarcity is aggravated by a meat deficit that is hard to bear and harder to understand. This year's consumption will reach 340,000 tons, that is, 10 kilos per inhabitant for the whole year. And to meet this situation, the government has decided to open special butcher shops where meat can be sold at "commercial prices," that is, in government jargon, at least twice the official price.

It is not certain that the criterion of "class selection," which naturally favors the rich, is the best of ideas under a Communist government. Nevertheless, it does help to demonstrate the fact that both politically and morally, the regime is facing an increasing opposition.

The Workers' Self-Defense Committee, which is the principal spokesman for the democratic movement in Poland, has just published a declaration of solidarity with the farmers, warning the authorities that the rural population of Poland is extremely unhappy over the retirement law and adding that "any attempt to force the farmers to submit to it would be an irresponsible act fraught with danger."

Under these circumstances, Mr. Gierek's main objective is to do everything to prevent a potentially explosive alliance of workers and intellectuals on the one hand, and farmers, who are certain to have the support of the church of Poland, of which they are the main and unwavering pillar.

"The No. 1 political problem in Poland is meat," local observers say. This problem can be solved only with the farmers and not against them. The slightest error in finding a solution to this all-encompassing problem may lead to an agonizing reappraisal not only of the old-age insurance system, but of the whole system.

## Letters

### The Name Game

I had a good laugh, when reading your article "A Name is a Name" — when the U.S. Committee says so" (IHT, Aug. 18). It reminded me of an occurrence about 50 years ago, when I happened to be in Tangaika, i.e. formerly Deutsch-Ost-Afrika (=German East Africa). One day I happened to come across an old German map of the country showing the Pangani River, along one side of which was written in bold letters "Ngambo." The topographer in question evidently had not been very conversant with the local idiom and after asking the name of the region on the other bank from a native, he got the evident answer "ngambo," which in Kinswahili simply means "the other side" — which thus was perpetuated on the map.

Being Swiss, I know only too well how the problem of geographical names can arouse the covetousness of men. Thus the inhabitants of the world-famous resort Zermatt quite naturally call the peak which towers above their village "Matterhorn," whilst the French-speaking people insist on referring to it as "Mont Cervin," and on the other side of the frontier one knows it as the "Cervino." And there are heaps of similar examples in Switzerland.

If you go to Turkey and address a letter to somebody in Constantinople or Smyrna, it is sure never to arrive, because the Turks maintain that the only correct names are Istanbul and Izmir.

And how about Leghorn i.e. Livorno, or vice versa Parigi and Londra for Paris and London — in other words where do conventional names start and where do they end?

A.R. CUTTAT.

Garcbes, France.

### Science and China

According to the International Herald Tribune of Aug. 25, physicists from Peking attended the 19th international conference on high energy physics in Tokyo, as well as five physicists from Taiwan, thus ending 30 years of boycotts.

This is interpreted, according to diplomatic sources, as the result of a high level policy change of the Peking leaders, calculated to win American sympathies. Another interpretation is possible: the Chinese scientists may have won a significant battle against their ministry of foreign affairs. If it is true that the Peking authorities did not let their scientists attend meetings visited by Taiwanese, this would have caused a severe loss. Scientific progress is recorded in various spe-

cialized journals, but reports of incomplete work and of unsuccessful attempts are generally limited to oral communications, at international conferences. Therefore, a government limiting the travels of its scientists sends them to numerous sterile efforts.

If Chinese scientists are now attending scientific meetings, it only means that their leaders are willing to open new windows on the world.

It is alarming that the first interpretation of this episode was discussed at length while the other one was not even mentioned. Too often, we perceive the world as a chess game where scientists are only the pawns of the national policymakers. The truth is that artists and scientists are constantly struggling against politically inspired restrictions.

It is the scientists which are slowly changing the world, and setting the stage for the future, while the diplomats are entangled in a network of obsolete mythology.

R. BETHCOV.

Copenhagen.

### Inflation

This concerns "Prologue to the New Recession" (IHT, Aug. 5), by Robert Lekachman, identified as a teacher of economics at City University of New York.

Mr. Lekachman laments the dangers and hardships of inflation, which we can all confirm. He follows with a list of measures which the Congress and/or the president could take, all of which are presumably views as corrective.

What mystifies this reader is how Mr. Lekachman can write an article on inflation without once defining inflation and naming the chief culprit. Inflation (cf. Webster's Dictionary) is the increase in the volume of money and credit relative to the available volume of goods and services. Since the federal government is the sole legal creator of money, and is the single most powerful influence on the volume of credit, it follows that the federal government is responsible for inflation. It also follows that the officials of the federal government who are charged with the responsibility for monetary and fiscal matters are the people who can reduce or eliminate inflation.

Sadly, Mr. Lekachman proposes to fight inflation with more government intervention, when government action created the problem in the first place by borrowing to cover the huge budget deficits of the last 15 years. In fact, government intervention in the working of the free market almost always causes mis-allocation of resources and dis-

## Watergate Lesson: Time for Review?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — By appointing his longtime political guru, Atlanta lawyer Charles Kirbo, to an informal overseer's role in the probe into the huge graft scandal at the General Services Administration, President Carter thought that he might pick up a few points for showing a "personal" interest in fighting crime.

Instead, he demonstrated how little he, or any of the Carter Georgia crowd, learned from Watergate.

Only five years ago, a White House politician named John Dean was assigned to "represent" presidential interests in what later became known as a cover-up; such White House meddling at Justice led Elliot Richardson, when he was appointed attorney general, to refuse to divulge to anyone at the White House details of the Spiro Agnew probe for fear of compromising the investigation.

Of course, the black hats of yesterday now wear white hats, but the principle remains the same. When evidence of crime in government appears, the investigation and prosecution of that crime is first and foremost the responsibility of the attorney general and his Department of Justice. White House interference — whether called "direction," "interest" or "coordination" — is improper on its face, whether its purpose is to cover up or claim the credit.

### Czar System

But Carter likes the czar system: Jim Schlesinger is his energy czar, Robert Strauss is his inflation czar, and Charles Kirbo was to be his part-time clean-government czar. Fortunately, Attorney General Griffin Bell — a former Kirbo law partner — saw the Carter move for what it was: not only an insult to his department and a reflection on his integrity, but a fundamental misreading of the criminal justice procedure. No president can send any private citizen, no matter how trusted, into a grand-jury room, or make him privy to the progress or targets of such a probe.

That's why a Justice Department press agent put out a statement sharply contradicting the White House: the Carter spokesmen backed off, explaining that Kirbo would be merely an informal adviser to the GSA, helping to "coordinate" the investigation and to keep Carter informed.

What is this "coordination" business? The extent of cooperation between GSA internal investigators and Justice officials requires no decision at all: If GSA gunshoes do not cooperate wholeheartedly with law enforcement officials, they should be prosecuted for obstructing justice. Then they'll coordinate. Kirbo ought to get all the way in, taking over as attorney general, or get out. The notion of a lawyer —

whose clients do millions of dollars in business with the GSA — being a middle man between the GSA chief, the president and the cops reeks of conflict of interest.

This "Czar Kirbo" episode vividly illustrates the depths to which the reputation for competence of the Justice Department has sunk, even in White House eyes, and for good reason.

As the AG globe-trots, his No. 2 — "Baltimore Ben" Civiletti — politicizes his staff. He has brought in Charles Ruff, the Democrat whose protracted investigation into a maritime-industry scam of President Ford during the '76 campaign helped elect Carter; his other top aide is Paul Michel, who must be Tip O'Neill's favorite prosecutor, rewarded for botching the Korean investigation.

As if under instructions to postpone a Lance indictment until after election day, Justice, after nine long months with an Atlanta grand jury, has only now subpoenaed the records of the National Bank of Georgia's heavy loans to the Carter peanut business, the Carter campaign and the Rafshoon advertising agency. (And not all the right records at that.)

When the highest federal drug official broke federal law by fraudulently prescribing a dangerous substance, Justice declined to investigate on the grounds that Dr. Peter Bourne's lawbreaking was covered by "competent local jurisdiction" across the Potomac River in Virginia. But local authorities said they had no control of crimes committed in the White House. Result: no investigation of Dr. Bourne. The man who refused to see this painful decision was his to make was the new chief of the Criminal Division, Philip Heymann. Evidently his standards have changed since working for Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

No wonder Justice has become a political snafup. Deputy Civiletti jockeys for the top job, as President Carter wonders about switching Joe Callano's Cabinet chair, which horrifies the Cronin Mafia, which would rather see domestic adviser Stu Eizenstat as attorney general. Bring on Kirbo: An outright political cronie in that job is in the grand tradition.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

powers, unlike the desperate nations which entrusted their destinies to the Hitler, Tojos and Mussolinis, do not confront a single issue which, when the chips are down, can prove a casus belli. This has been the fundamental reality since World War II, which has been obscured by three decades of bellicose, terribly costly posturing on all sides. Peace pacts today would therefore not fly in the face of reality, but belatedly acknowledge it.

I wish I could make a date with your columnist for 2028!

MARK PRICEMAN.

Boulogne, France.

### Action Urged

Re: "U.S. Jury Unravels a Bizarre Plot to Destroy Whaling Fleet" (IHT, Sept. 6):

First in June a man rushes into the IWC meeting in London and throws blood on the Japanese whaling commissioners. Now the FBI uncovers a plot to blow up the Japanese and Russian whaling fleets. What next? Something must be done and done soon before the violence escalates.

Concerned individuals must fight harder to put pressure on the IWC to impose a moratorium on all whaling [put pressure on] their own MPs and the governments of the remaining whaling nations to end the unnecessary slaughter of the great whales once and for all.

It is time for all environmentalists, everywhere, all concerned individuals, to act quickly before it is too late, to act while a peaceful solution still exists.

DAVID McTAGGART.

Director, Greenpeace Europe, Paris.

مكتبة الأمل



## Movies

Deauville's U.S. Festival Ends  
With High Travolta Fever

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DEAUVILLE, France, Sept. 12 (IHT) — The fourth Deauville Festival of American Films concluded with an epidemic of Saturday night fever over the weekend, the arrival of John Travolta causing the outbreak. His press conference induced such a high temperature in his fans that the police had to be summoned to maintain a semblance of order, while rock and psychedelic lighting transformed the casino supper hall into a disco in his honor and the superstar opened the farewell dance by obliging with a few fancy steps.

The festival this year has drawn a galaxy of film folk to Deauville. The American contingent included, besides Travolta, Gloria Swanson, Kirk Douglas, Anthony Quinn, George Peppard, Robert Stack, Arthur Hill, Alan Carr, Bronte Woodard, King Vidor, Randal Kleiser, Robert Altman, Norman Jewison and Irwin Shaw. Among the French guests were Leslie Caron, Nadine Trintignant, Jacques Demy, Claude Lelouch, Christian Marquand, Francois Perier and Jean-Marie Perier.

Friday evening saw the world premiere of Hall Bartlett's "Children of Sanchez," which the Italian composer, Cesare Zavattini, author of De Sica's "Bicycle Thief," has adapted from Oscar Lewis' authentic account of a family living in the cramped confines of a Mexico City tenement house.

Sanchez, a gruff widower, rules his four adult offspring with a rough and often despotic authority and many a parental slap is dealt for disobedience and misconduct. The children, like their sire, are stubborn individualists determined to go their own ways and domestic rows are unending.

In providing exacting biographies of the members of the clan, the scenario is overextended. Tightening of the material by sharp editing would benefit this film, which contains many forceful and poignant passages. The dialogue is often shackled by the stilted language which foreigners inevitably speak among themselves in American movies, but the acting is distinguished by Anthony Quinn as the exasperated, striving papa, by Lupita Ferrer as his most defiant child and by Dolores Del Rio as the gentle grandmother who lives apart and is a social cut above her violent relatives, while Bartlett has set the

stunt background, with its grinding, destructive poverty, effectively.

The phenomenal success that "Grease" is enjoying at home (it has just opened in Paris at the Comedie des Elysees Cinema and the Huchette in English) puzzles many. A curious mélange of imitation MGM musical and light millinery of the ways of teen-agers in the 1950s, it has Travolta as a shy high-school hero of the rock age and that, it appears, is sufficient.

Based on a popular musical comedy that grew from a Chicago Little Theater show, its "book," though doctored and weeded by those shrewd diagnosticians of the public pulse, Bronte Woodard and Allan Carr, betrays its amateur origin by its feeble invention and humor. Not only does it skate on thin ice, it frequently tumbles into the chilly waters.

Designed as a playful send-up of passe fads, it is difficult to discern where its silliness stops and its mockery begins. Its company is over high-school age and there is an arch edge to the sight of an adult ensemble masquerading as naive adolescents. The direction of Randal Kleiser manages the song and dance numbers nimbly — the score is commonplace in its restoration of the music of 20 years ago — and spotlights Travolta, Olivia Newton-John, as a wide-eyed innocence of the pre-permissive era, and Stockard Channing, as her cynical schoolmate, neatly, though the production lacks the smooth artistry of the sort of musical movie it would parody.

Comedy has returned to the American screen after the overproduction of lugubrious melodramas about psychopathic protagonists, and the Deauville program disclosed samples of the various forms it is taking.

"Semi-Tough" has the popular Burt Reynolds as a professional footballer with Kris Kristofferson and Jill Clayburgh as supporting zanies. Its humor is coarse and its action frantic in the slapstick manner under Michael Ritchie's direction.

A second Michael Ritchie comedy, "Smile," has a lighter touch in picturing a Miss Young America

Olivia Newton-John and John Travolta do their thing 1950s style in "Grease," presented at the Deauville festival.



contest in California which Bruce Dern guides as a judge. Dern impersonates this Babbitt-minded official hilariously, rising above all the problems that confront him with an optimism that borders on the idiotic. Several sequences — those of a lodge meeting in the woods and in the psychiatrist's office — are clever sketches and the choreographer, Michael Kidd, is of great aid as the dance director who stages the contest's spectacle and has countless troubles with his green performers.

Among other pictures: "Oh! God!" by Carl Reiner functions on the peculiar premise that George Burns, the veteran comic, is the Maker, employing a humble grocery clerk as His mouthpiece. "A Piece of the Action," with which Sidney Poitier makes his directorial debut, is a crook comedy with two wanted rogues — enacted by Poitier and Bill Cosby — who are blackmailed into running a community center for juvenile delinquents to avoid prison sentences. "Oily, Oily, Oxen Free" has Katharine Hepburn negotiating a role of Mary Poppins. A childish fantasy, it is for the very young.

George Peppard stars in his first directorial effort, "Five Days From Home," in which a prisoner escapes

from a Southern penitentiary to rush to the bedside of his ailing little son. The hunted prisoner has inspired some interesting plays. Galsworthy made a problem play of the subject in "Escape" and Temple Thurston, in "Snobs," gave it comic lining with the refugee from justice giving a non-U household that shelters him lessons in comportment. Peppard has concentrated on the chase itself, often exciting, and concludes with a Dickens Christmas message.

Two novice directors, Bobby Roth and Maxi Cohen, have dramatized the relationship of parents and children. In "The Boss' Son" Roth tells of an arrogant young man's social education when he is brought into contact with his

father's employees, and in "Joe and Maxi" Miss Cohen quite movingly draws a portrait of her father and relates her adjustment to his death.

The American cinema's past was represented by "Look Back in Laughter," a collection of excerpts from Gloria Swanson's films with Miss Swanson in person commenting upon them. Bits from "Why Change Your Wife?" "Zaza," "Sadie Thompson" and others displayed the star's skill both as a comedienne and a dramatic actress. A more complete example of the American silent screen art was a projection of King Vidor's "The Crowd," for which the violinist, Ivory Gittis, composed and played an accompanying score for the showing.

By Michael Zwerin

VALENCE, France, Sept. 12 (IHT) — According to Henry Pleasants, in his book "The Agony of Modern Music," "serious music is a dead art." He quotes composer Paul Hindemith, who said, a generation ago, that some "serious" composers develop "an oversublimated technique which produces images of emotions that are far removed from any emotional experiences a relatively normal human being ever has. In doing so, they advocate the aesthetic 'art pour l'art,' the followers of which can only be emotional imps, monsters or snobs."

Since then, borrowed from jazz, improvisation has been introduced into "serious" music, prolonging its life by attracting talented instrumentalists. It presents a challenge. It is creation more than interpretation. And when youngsters began strumming guitars in the sixties, improvisation became something of a participatory sport.

Following these developments, a new concept of teaching music is evolving in places as far apart as Valence and Moscow.

Ten years ago, a physics student named Yuri Kozlov was playing in a Moscow University dixieland band. As a child, he was fortunate to have had a teacher who taught him to play by ear. He could play anything on the piano, whatever his musical fantasies suggested. He was surprised when he saw nobody else could do it. The rest of the band could only play music if written notes were put in front of them or they could repeat what somebody else had played.

He decided to teach them what he had been taught. Then some professional musicians who wanted to learn the same thing approached him. The first steps were hard, but now, 10 years later, the "Moscow Experimental Jazz Studio" has grown to include 20 teachers and 300 students.

The school is private, but costs only 5 rubles a month. It supports

itself from producing concerts, both jazz and classical, about 14 a year. Interviewed during last year's Warsaw Jazz Festival, Alexi Batashev, who teaches at the school, said: "There is no written music in our classes. The teacher may, for example, play a C seventh chord with a flat fifth and the pupil must learn to repeat it by ear. The pupils are taught to play waltzes, dixieland, bebop, polkas . . . anything they can hear."

Three years ago, in Valence, Alain Brunet started developing a program for young children as part of his duties as musical delegate for the Ministry of Culture in the Department of the Drome. (Last year he was also workshop director for the Chateauvallon Festival.)

## Perpetual Motion

He is a likable, enthusiastic young educator (and jazz trumpeter) with a wealth of ideas, continually in motion executing them. He speaks quickly as if afraid there will not be time to finish: "Our program begins with what we call 'Musical Initiation.' We go to the grammar schools with a jazz quartet and introduce the instruments to the children, rather like 'Peter and the Wolf.' We blow a few choruses on 'Clair de la Lune' to illustrate that you can improvise on any theme you like. We explain the notion of swing, we explain the blues. Then we try and encourage the children to participate in making music."

They start with body gestures, sticks or other found objects. One idea is to say to the children, who may be as young as 4, that it is night. The birds have stopped singing. We can only hear birds from time to time. This way they start from the very beginning to listen, to take into account what others do, the sounds and silence around them. They may start with a simple game of question and answer. The teacher makes a statement by the clapping hands, the child answers.

A notion of time and space develops.

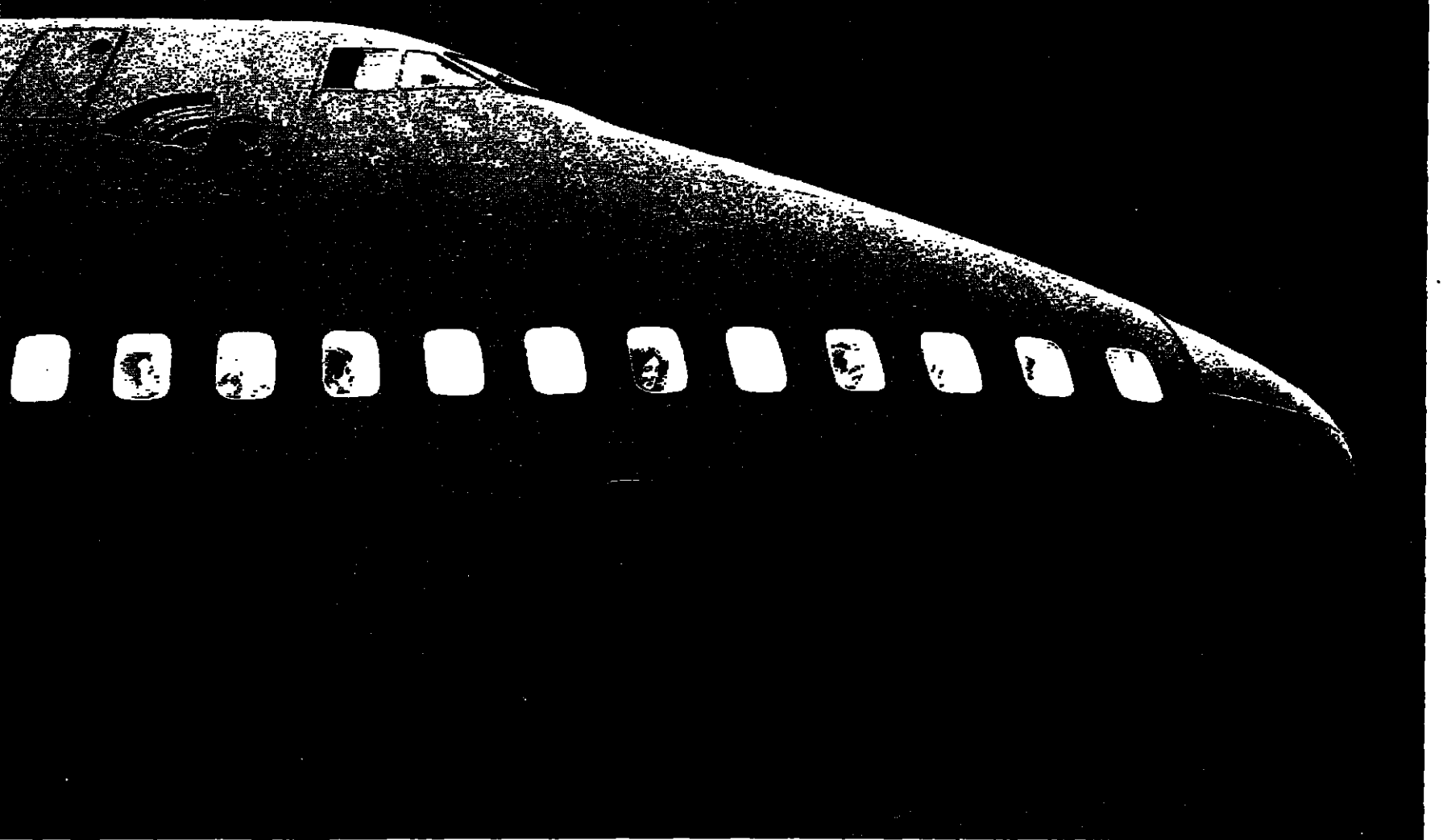
Brunet points out: "Children speak before they learn grammar. This is what we are trying to do with music. Solfege and theory and reading music come later."

The children may not learn to read until they are adults, but by that time they will have discovered their own musical personality. They will have open ears."

Although they do not know each other, Brunet and Batashev use the same vocabulary. Now Batashev: "We often learn the elements of a language, but still cannot 'speak' it. There are many teachers teaching languages they cannot really speak. In the Soviet Union, music is taught mostly to prepare prize-winners for international competitions. Prize-winners represent maybe 1 percent of the students. Another 9 percent, say, wind up good enough to be professionals in symphony orchestras, variety bands, jazz groups, et cetera. But what happens to the other 90 percent? They have spent years studying music. Do they just throw all that out, forget it? Most like that, I fear. Yet music is a language, communication between people, it is just plain fun. We should keep it active in our lives. Like our mothers taught us how to speak."

Leonid Utyosov, one of our well-known variety artists, once said that 'jazz was invented in Odessa by Jelly Roll Menshikov.' The remark was made fun of. But it is nevertheless true that there were a great many bands in Odessa around the turn of the century that played for weddings, funerals and dances, just like New Orleans, and they improvised. If jazz had been born on a continent other than North America, perhaps it would have grown in another direction. But sooner or later it would have developed to what it is today anyway. Universal art. Improvisation — folk, classical, jazz — is now the musical language of our planet."

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## Music

## Argentine Group Dances Into London

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Sept. 12 (IHT) — A song and dance group from Argentina which opened a two-week season here last night is not at all what its publicity led most people to expect. We were promised a "bravura technical display," and from the fact that the group once did a brief spot in variety at the London Palladium and has been with the Big Apple Circus in New York, it seemed that their program would be slick, professional and possibly rather brash or vulgar.

It is none of those things. Instead, in the two-hour program which they are giving on their present European tour, Los Indios looked charming, folksy and — last night, at any rate — slightly amusing.

Their opening at the large Wimbledon Theatre was not helped by the absence of printed programs, replaced by hastily produced, xeroxed leaflets with brief notes in broken English. The show began at, lights went on and off at the

wrong moments, and stagehands carried sound equipment on and off in full view. The actual staging of the production numbers looked indecisive and almost improvised. The costumes were in subdued colors, sometimes almost invisible on the dark stage, and the whole performance had an intimacy which needed a smaller theater.

## Little Impact

The least successful items were the attempts to infuse folk-dance with stage drama. Women bent double and mining, hard work on the land, or a village celebration interrupted by a mysterious man in black (the employer? a figure of death?) failed to make much impact. Even a jolly item with dancers dressed as exotic birds and animals would have been more successful if its symbolism had been explained. Similarly, the songs, in Spanish, would have been more effective if we had been told what they were about.

However, the guest singers, Manuel Picos and Olga Manzano, had

strong personalities and were vocally so expressive that they succeeded in conveying a series of emotions — humor, happiness and some sort of passion. Their comic duets were little gems and her solo had a haunting intensity. The dancers actually had little virtuosity. The male dancing is mostly of the Spanish-tap variety, agreeable for a short time, but unexciting. The female dancing is gentle and relaxed but even less remarkable. But there is a fast-moving and invigorating finale with two men playing drums in choreographed unison, making identical arm movements, then all the men spin boleadoras — hunting weapons rather like lassos — at high speed, in a manner that looks positively dangerous. If the program includes more of this, and if the technical problems are overcome, it will be an agreeable and unusual show.

The season at Wimbledon ends Sept. 23. Then Los Indios go to the Piccolo Theater, in Milan, for 10 days.

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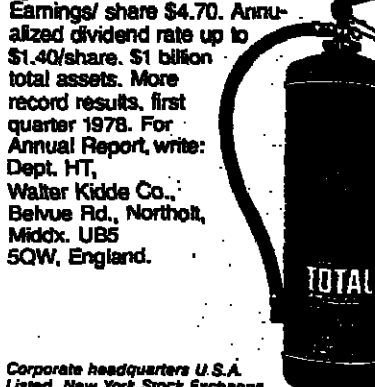
## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 12

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**KIDDE**  
the name behind  
**TOTAL**

a leader in fire protection systems. Fire trucks. Portable extinguishers. Distributed from Germany to 50 nations, TOTAL equipment sales quadrupled in 9 years with Kidde. Kidde is also the name behind leaders in consumer and recreation products. Industrial and commercial equipment. Safety, security and protection products. Other Kidde highlights: 1977 sales \$1.48 billion.



Listed, New York Stock Exchange  
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Executive Directors of the International Banking Group from around the world are: John Dunlop, Joseph Galazka, James Hildebrand, Warren Hutchins, Milan Kerno, Harry Martin, Richard Miles, Joseph Oliver, Richard Reibman, Gerard Troncin and Stephen Wilberding.

**We grew at a record rate last year.**  
**Doing things no other**  
**banking institution can do.**

Unlike any other banking institution in the world, the Merrill Lynch International Banking Group offers commercial and investment banking services in all the international capital markets outside the U.S., *plus* direct access to long-term capital in the U.S.

This unique international banking capability, coupled with Merrill Lynch's worldwide securities distribution and trading power, was no doubt decisive in helping the Group achieve its solid record of growth in 1977.

**International public issues: \$2.8 billion**  
International public issues managed or co-managed by Merrill Lynch amounted to \$2.8 billion in 1977 versus \$2.2 billion in 1976, an increase of 25%.

The total financing Merrill Lynch helped arrange for corporate or governmental clients in the U.S., Canada and worldwide amounted to over \$30 billion in 1977.

**Syndicated bank loans: \$1.3 billion**  
Supported by a substantial increase in capital resources delivered to banking, we managed or co-managed \$1.3

Merrill Lynch International & Co., Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd.

Securities Inc., and Merrill Lynch Royal Securities Ltd. are members of the Affiliates in: Amsterdam, Athens, Bahrain, Barcelona, Beirut, Brussels, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Kuwait, London, Lugano, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich. Joint venture in Tehran.

billion in syndicated bank loans during 1977, a notable increase over the \$140 million of managerships in 1976. Commercial loans to corporate and governmental clients grew from \$63 million in 1976 to \$204 million at year-end 1977.

**Eurodollar securities trading: \$3.25 billion**  
In 1977, Merrill Lynch's International Banking Group trading volume in the Eurobond secondary markets was 62% greater than 1976.

### Mergers and acquisitions

The Group's contacts make it an important source of merger and acquisition candidates around the globe.

Merrill Lynch assisted in 47 projects involving mergers, acquisitions, divestitures or tender offers in 1977.


**Merrill Lynch**  
Merrill Lynch  
International Banking Group

Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc., Merrill Lynch Government

Aires, Cannes, Caracas, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Montevideo, Panama City, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam, São Paulo, Seoul, and Financial Services Co.

**Quotations in Canadian funds.**  
All quotes cents unless marked \$

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## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices September 12, 1974			
	High	Low	Close
2100 H Group A	\$294	293	293
2100 H Group B	294	293	293
12622 Hottelsh	\$474	474	474
3200 Hewker A	\$378	378	378
29975 H Bay Co	\$226	226	226
4944 IAC	\$2014	2014	2014
9100 IAC	2014	2014	2014
4000 IndusIm	\$1414	1414	1414
305 Intell Gms	\$1194	1194	1194
4655 Int Plise A	\$1774	1774	1774
1150 Ivaco A	\$1214	1214	1214
4000 Ivaco B	1214	1214	1214
32 Jonnack B	\$1194	1194	1194
10200 Soltek Re	\$158	158	158
10200 Soltek R	158	158	158
7173 Kerr A	\$1124	1124	1124
18010 Labott A	\$214	214	214
18010 Labott B	214	214	214
12420 Locano	\$94	94	94
2140 Loc C	94	94	94
5111 Loc D	265	265	265
300 Labo C A	435	435	435
300 Labo C B	435	435	435
100 Labo C	435	435	435
2140 Loc E	\$74	74	74
2700 MICC	\$1134	1134	1134
4000 Hecol H A	1134	1134	1134
17768 MIB Ltd	\$2014	2014	2014
230 M L Mills	\$1194	1194	1194
4000 M L Mills	1194	1194	1194
2000 McGraw	\$94	94	94
1363 Moore	\$27	27	27
11400 Nac	\$1814	1814	1814
11400 Nac Trust	1814	1814	1814
9000 Noranda A	\$354	354	354
9000 Noranda B	354	354	354
17450 NTCM B	\$174	174	174
2500 Newcas W	\$54	54	54
4000 Newcas W	54	54	54
4000 Ocean B	\$124	124	124
3800 Orchen A	400	400	400
3800 Orchen B	400	400	400
1900 Pamour A	\$64	64	64
1900 Pamour C	64	64	64
700 PamCon P	\$35	35	35
12000 PCC	\$2014	2014	2014
21850 Pelmberg	\$74	74	74
1554 Pfloring	\$2114	2114	2114
100551 Pfloring	2114	2114	2114
4700 Rdm	\$94	94	94
4700 Rdm R	94	94	94
1258 Red Stasha	\$1114	1114	1114
1258 Red Stasha	1114	1114	1114
7240 Remur Pl	\$114	114	114
12700 Remur Pl	114	114	114
12700 Remur Pl	114	114	114
3000 Remur Pl	114	114	114
8000 Scots A	\$914	914	914
8000 Scots B	914	914	914
1317 Sherritt A	\$714	714	714
3000 Siebens	\$3614	3614	3614
3000 Siebens	3614	3614	3614
139300 Simpsons	\$614	614	614
9000 Simpson S	\$74	74	74
9000 Simpson S	74	74	74
511 South A	\$2614	2614	2614
511 South B	2614	2614	2614
2000 S P Broadst	\$1234	1234	1234
22040 S P Broadst	1234	1234	1234
5000 Steep R	\$40	40	40
11000 TWP A	\$1014	1014	1014
11000 TWP B	1014	1014	1014
11000 TWP C	\$74	74	74
11000 TWP D	74	74	74
3440 TWP E	\$34	34	34
3440 TWP F	34	34	34

	High	Low	Close
IBM Corp. N. Y.	57 1/8	56 3/4	57 1/8

954 Tor	Dm	331	21 1/2	21 1/2
4408 Toronto B		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
902 Traders A		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
503 Trms Mt		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
4642 Trs Com Pl		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
523 Union St		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
5600 Union Off		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
1180 U. Keno		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
12788 U. Sloane		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
1240 U. Carbide		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
200 Van Der		\$5	5	5
100 Vesterhu		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
12715 Vowse P		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
15982 Wellwood		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
12788 W. Sloane		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
186 Westhous		\$37 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
2620 Weston		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
100 Westhous A		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
4800 Yk Bear		\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
5000 Yukon C		237	235	235

Total points \$15,747 shares ;

## Montreal Stocks

Because of transmission problems at the Montreal exchange, Montreal stock market quotations were not available for publication in this edition.

## European Market

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

### Amsterdam

AIICO	34.40	Oil Un St	
Albert Heijn	118.00	Quaker	
Alcan	34.20	Hawker-Slod	
Amrobank	81.20	Hudson Bay	
Ad'Am Rub	10.00	Imperial	
Fokker	11.20	Imps	
Heineken	89.20	Koolhaas	
H.V.A.	64.00	Nichols	
Phosphors	39.20	Oil Mines	
K.L.M.	68.00	Pink Ory	
Not Medder	11.20	Royal Dutch	
Fokker	11.20	Shell	
Philips	29.20	Victory (A)	
Robeco	18.20	Union Invest	
Royal Dutch	137.00	Unibank	
Unilever	147.00	West L3's	
Van Oord	128.00	West L3's	
Vor Mech	62.00	West L3's	

### Brussels

Arbed	2.40
GBL (B.Jorn)	1.80
Cok (Corns)	2.70
Eschrolat	6.80
Immo-BM	1.80
Huberon	2.80
Wahring	1.80
P. Schuerdt	1.80
Soc. Generale	2.80
Soc. Generale	2.80
Un. Minery	6.16

### Milan

Borsoli	64
ERBA	1.80
Marzelli	1.80
Soc. Generale	2.80
Soc. Generale	2.80
Generali	41.20
IP	1.80

Frankfurt	Italsider	36
AEG	LaRinas	5

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## Key Rates Raised

Canada Cuts Outlays  
To Counter Inflation

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 (NYT) — The federal government has announced a crash program of spending cuts to reduce inflation and improve private business confidence. The government acknowledges that it is all-powerless to control a continuing slide of the Canadian dollar on world markets.

The cuts of almost \$2.5 billion in current and planned expenditure in March 31, 1980, were described last Friday by Finance Minister Jean Chretien as a way of reducing the public sector's share of the gross national product, the total of goods and services produced in Canada. "Economic growth can more easily come from the private sector," he asserted.

The program of government austerity, which includes reductions in some 19 activities and the elimination of 5,000 government posts was first announced by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau Aug. 1 after his return from the Bonn summit conference on economic strategy of the leading Western industrial nations. But, in spite of the

program and massive intervention by the Bank of Canada, the Canadian dollar has continued to fall. Friday, after a slight recovery, it was quoted at 86.47 U.S. cents, one of the lowest points since 1933. At a news conference, Mr. Chretien said the Canadian dollar was a "floating" one. "We let the market decide its value." He blamed the latest drop on adverse trade figures for July but in a prepared statement, he acknowledged that the government could not do much about the trade situation either.

Much of Canada's real economic growth, the minister said, "would depend on how quickly our trade balance recovers from the unusually low levels of June and July." "This in turn," he continued, "will depend on growth among our trading partners, what happens to food and international commodity prices and the extent to which we remain competitive. These are forces beyond the direct control of the government. But we are having to do what we can to promote a more satisfactory economic performance."

He said the drop in the dollar was helping Canadian exports by making their prices more competitive but at the same time was contributing to inflation at home by driving up the cost of imports, particularly of food.

The Finance Minister indicated he would propose possible new tax reductions as a further stimulus to the economy in a budget message to parliament between now and the end of the year. This appeared to lay to rest any thought of an autumn general election, which the opposition had been clamoring for.

The deadline for such an election is next July 30 when the term of the present House of Commons ends.

Although governments here usually avoid waiting until the last moment, the election delay is giving the Trudeau cabinet time to act in the field where it is politically the most vulnerable — a lagging economy with high unemployment and inflation.

## Bank Rate Cut

[Late yesterday, the Bank of Canada increased its bank rate to 9.5 percent from 9 percent in a bid to bolster the beleaguered Canadian dollar. Following the move, several major Canadian banks announced they were raising their prime lending rates to 10 1/4 percent from 9 3/4 percent, AP-Dow Jones reported.]

[The central bank also announced that it lowered by another notch its target rate for the growth of the country's money supply. The interest rate increase brought the central bank rate to its highest level since November 1976. The bank rate, a key monetary indicator, is the rate at which the Bank of Canada makes its infrequent loans to commercial banks.]

[Bank of Canada governor Gerald Bower said that as for the Bank of Canada's new money supply targets, the objective will be to keep the rate of increase of the money supply from its June 1978 level within a range of 6 percent to 10 percent a year. The limits of the previous range were 11 percent and 7 percent a year from the June 1977 level. The actual growth in the money supply, narrowly defined, was 8.5 percent in the year to June 1978.]

## Dollar Finishes Generally Lower

## Ending Modest Rally of Last Week

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ) — The dollar drifted lower today against the yen, Deutsche mark and Swiss franc, bringing an end to a modest rally that started in the middle of last week.

Although the Bank of Canada raised its discount rate half a point to 9.5 percent and announced a reduction in its money supply targets, the Canadian dollar fell to 85.93 U.S. cents from 86.14 yesterday.

Dealers attributed the decline of the U.S. currency to profit-taking on the dollar's recent advance and

a lowering of expectations that U.S. authorities would take new actions to prop up the U.S. currency.

Some attention was also being paid to the progress of energy legislation in Congress, but dealers said that even if agreement were reached, the intermediate impact on the foreign-exchange market would be small.

In trading for Deutsche marks, the dollar slipped to 1.9940 DM from 2.00 DM. It also fell to 1.6167 Swiss francs from 1.6260 francs and dropped to 191.45 yen from 193.05 yen. Sterling moved only marginally higher to \$1.9460 from \$1.9435.

Elsewhere, the dollar fell to 4.3710 French francs from 4.3815 but was mixed against the Benelux currencies and the lira.

Meanwhile, gold finished at \$208.35, more than \$2 above last night's finish of \$206.25. Trading was quiet, dealers said.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Sony Net Said Sure to Drop

Sony Corp's consolidated net income is sure to drop in the current year ending Oct. 31 from 34.64 billion yen (about \$180 million) last year, though it is still too early to predict by how much, according to Managing Director Kinuo Okura. He also said consolidated net sales are likely to rise by several percentage points less than the original target of 10 percent over last year's 506.02 billion yen. Mr. Okura said he is unable at this stage to comment on the figures for the third quarter to end of July, which are due to be announced this week. The main reason for the fall in net income and the slower than targeted sales rise is the appreciation of the yen, he said, noting about 60 percent of Sony sales are overseas, about 30 percent of overseas sales are now produced overseas, he added.

## Mitsubishi Electric Sees Profit Rise

Mitsubishi Electric said it expects its first-half profit before tax and special items in the period ending Sept. 30 to rise to between 9.7 billion (about \$50.5 million) and 9.8 billion yen from 8.53 billion yen in the same period last year. First-half sales will also rise to about 413 billion yen from 380.15 billion yen, it said. Mitsubishi added it plans to declare an unchanged interim dividend of 2.5 yen per share. Mitsubishi said sales of heavy electric machinery in

the first quarter rose 13.4 percent from the same period last year, and those of electric home appliances rose 23.2 percent.

## Japan Steel Firms Forgo Dividends

Nippon Steel says it and four other major steel companies have separately decided to forgo interim dividend payments for the first half year ending this month. The others are Sumitomo Metal Industries, Kawasaki Steel, Nippon Kokan Kaisha and Kobe Steel. The decision was made because of anticipated poor first-half business results and the uncertain outlook for the second half due mainly to the steep rise of the yen. Nippon Steel said, however, it hopes to maintain a 6-percent or three-yen per-share dividend for the whole year ending next March.

## Ford Expects Record Model Year

Ford Motor said its Ford Division expects to sell 3.4 million cars and trucks for a record 1979 model year. Ford vice president and division general manager Walter Walla said Ford dealers expect to recapture leadership in the small-car market with the introduction of a new Mustang and achieve more than a 50 percent share of the market and 2 million cars for an 18-percent market share in 1979. He said Ford expects to sell 870,000 Mustangs, Fairmonts, Fiestas and Pintos in 1979, or about 50 percent of its sales mix.

## Increases Chances of Price Rise

## Wall St. Analysts See Oil Glut Waning

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ) —

The oil glut of the past year or so is not a glut any longer. The supply-demand balance is once again tightening. Spot prices for the international market for some light crude-oil grades are moving up. And the probability of a price increase exceeding 5 percent by the oil cartel at the turn of the year has risen.

In sum, that is the new perspective that has been emerging among Wall Street analysts who follow the international oil. To some degree, it is already being recognized in the market; stocks of the major international oil companies have outperformed the market averages over the last several weeks.

"The oil glut has disappeared," says William Randall, of Blyth Eastman Dillon. "It can be explained by the combination of a massive work-off of excess crude oil and refined-product inventories worldwide in concert with a sharp cutback in liftings of OPEC crude by oil companies over the last seven months."

Some analysts believe the pendulum has begun swinging the other way as oil inventories undergo renewed accumulation particularly in light of industry anticipation of a price increase by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries next January.

## Global Tightness

"We believe the odds are rising that a global crude-oil supply tightness may emerge toward the end of this year and place these odds at substantially better than even," says Constantine Fiskos, of Dean Witter Reynolds.

Mr. Randall says a 9-percent cutback in output by OPEC this year (Saudi Arabia's production was reduced 17 percent within that total) corresponded to a contraction of about 500 million barrels a day in above-ground supplies of crude. He estimates the real impact at about

half that total because of new sources of world supply.

"This explains only part of the disappearance of the oil glut," he says. "The other major factor was the sharp drawing down of refined-product inventories. This year's work-off of these products has been more pronounced than usual for the season."

The change in the supply-demand balance suggests a couple of things to analysts. For one, profitability of the major international oil companies should be helped in the third and fourth quarters, they believe. For another, the climate for an OPEC price rise has improved and

any further weakness of the dollar could raise pressures within OPEC for a boost higher than 5 percent. Mr. Randall, who had been expecting a 5-7 percent increase, has widened his range to 5-10 percent.

Separately, the General Accounting Office advocated that the United States continue sending Alaskan oil through the Panama Canal to East Coast and Gulf Coast refineries rather than trading it with Japan. The GAO also said Alaska oil reduced the dollar drain from the United States by about \$1.3 billion in 1977 and should continue coming to U.S. refineries rather than being swapped for foreign oil.

## New Products, Flexibility Revive Sector

## U.S. Mutual Funds Making a Comeback as Diversification Grows

By John A. Jones

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 — U.S. mutual funds are making a strong comeback from a decline which has lasted most of this decade. In the process, the industry has grown a lot in scope, if not in dollars.

From a one-product industry selling shares in pools of common stocks, it has broadened to offer a variety of investment choices, including money market funds, to take advantage of soaring interest rates.

More than new products, the industry has developed a new flexibility which allows its customers to switch their money easily from one kind of fund to another under the same management.

With the stock market rally of this spring and summer, some investors are even showing interest in the stock funds again, managers say. But the industry owes most of its gains to the newer kinds of funds and its new-found flexibility. Investors who stayed too long with the stock market had of the swinging '60s are still wary of getting burned again, fund managers admit.

## Outperforming Market

Industry figures suggest that this caution may be misplaced, and that the better-managed funds are outperforming the widely watched stock market averages. Many investors, nevertheless, pulled out of the stock market funds as soon as their holdings retraced their losses and they could get their original stakes back.

In 1977, the industry sold \$374 million more in fund shares than investors redeemed — the first time in six years that it had a net sales gain. The Investment Company Institute said. The Washington-based institute, whose members control most of the mutual fund industry's assets, said the industry had \$6.4 billion in sales in 1977, not counting the money market funds, an increase of 48.8 percent over 1976 and the highest since 1969. Total mutual

fund redemptions last year fell 11.4% to \$6 billion.

The money market funds had sales of \$10.7 billion in 1977, but redemptions were almost the same amount. Because investors move quickly in and out of those funds as they respond to changes in interest rates. By the end of last year, the mutual funds had total assets of \$45 billion compared with \$52.6 billion at the end of 1968.

Money market funds, which became prominent in 1974, added another \$3.8 billion to the industry's assets at the end of last year for a total of nearly \$49 billion — still less than the 1968 level, and well below the \$59.8 billion held in the peak year of 1972.

By the end of July, 1978, assets totaled \$55.3 billion, including \$7.3 billion in the money market funds, compared with \$49.1 billion at July 31, 1977, when the money market funds had \$3.4 billion.

Money market funds were the industry's first major new product in a series developed through the 1970s. Since 1974 they have given investors a yield on idle cash through investments in short-term securities such as treasury bills, commercial paper and bank certificates of deposit. There are more than 50 such funds now. In times of high interest rates they provide an alternative to savings accounts for small investors.

Option income funds also were made possible by provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976. They go after high income by purchasing common stocks which pay dividends, then writing (selling) call options on exchanges, hoping that the premium received for the option will increase the total yield on the stock. About seven funds are operating this way.

## Asset Shift

These new types of funds have shifted the balance of the industry's assets. In 1968 the mutual funds held \$44.4 billion worth of common stock, or 84.3% of their total assets. In 1977 this was down to \$30.7 billion or 68.2%.

Another development reflecting

## Lingering Concern Over Interest Rates

## NYSE Prices Off in Brisk Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (IHT) —

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost ground today in brisk trading as investors were preoccupied over interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 1.30 points to 906.44 and declines led advances 805 to 667. Volume fell to 34.40 million shares from yesterday's 39.67 million.

Pan American Airways, which last week agreed to acquire National for \$41 a share, lost 1/4 to 10 and was the most active issue, trading more than a million shares.

In a complaint filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board, Texas International charged that Pan Am has gained "unlawful control" of National. It also said the proposed merger may violate antitrust laws.

In Miami, National said it would not comment on Texas International's continued pursuit for a merger or on its charges filed with the CAB. Texas International was unchanged at 15 1/2 on the American Stock Exchange.

Hanes was a bright spot climbing 5 to 54. It is holding merger talks with consolidated Foods, which last week proposed a merger. Consolidated, which already owns 20 percent of Hanes, added 3/4 to 25 1/2.

Gaming shares were active. Caesars World climbed 7/4 to 54 1/2; a trading halt. Ramada Inns added 1/4 to 11 1/2. Del E. Webb rose 1/4 to 32 1/2 despite a forecast that third-quarter net would be off 30 percent from a year ago. Bally Manufacturing gained 4 1/2 to 67 1/2.

Sony tacked on 1/4 to 7 1/2 and Arlen Realty gained 1/4 to 4 1/2. Green Giant, reporting higher first-quarter net, rose 2 1/2 to 24 1/2.

IBM added 3/4 to 300 1/2. It announced a number of enhancements to its System-34, including a communication support feature that improves the computer's versa-

tility in a distributed data-processing environment.

Exxon gained 3/4 to 52 1/2. Traders are speculating that an Exxon subsidiary may have discovered the biggest known uranium deposit in Canada under Midwest Lake in northern Saskatchewan.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose in active trading, with the market-value index climbing 0.39 to a record 176.69.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans were mixed, corn was fractionally higher and oats lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 1/4 to up 1 1/2 cents; corn up 1/4 to 1 1/2; oats off 1/4 to 1 1/4 and soybeans up 1/4 to 1 1/4 cents.

After the final bell, the Agriculture Department forecast this

year's corn production at a record 6.8 billion bushels, 5 percent above the Aug. 1 forecast and 7 percent above the previous record set last year.

Soybean production was put at a record high of 1.77 billion bushels, 3 percent above the 1977 figure and slightly above the Aug. 1 forecast.

Wheat was forecast to reach 1.79 billion bushels, 12 percent less than last year and 2 percent below last month. Compared with last year winter wheat production is down 19 percent, other spring wheat winter wheat production is down 19 percent, other spring wheat winter wheat production is down 19 percent, other spring wheat winter wheat production is down 19 percent.

Sorghum production was estimated at 703 million bushels, down 11 percent from last year. Food grain production is expected to reach 55.6 billion metric tons.

## Nancy Teeters, Pragmatic Liberal, Appears Headed for the Fed Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ) — Nancy Teeters, a pragmatic liberal who does not believe inflation can be fought solely with tighter credit and budget policies, appears headed for swift Senate confirmation to the Federal Reserve Board.

Both her economic philosophy and her political acceptability were displayed yesterday during a hour-long confirmation hearing held by the Senate Banking Committee. Panel members present had high praise for her. She is currently assistant staff director and chief economist of the House Budget Committee.

As she sees the current situation, interest rates are "relatively high" and the Fed's room for tightening credit conditions without risking serious damage to the economy is "more limited than it was at the beginning of the year." While the housing industry "seems to be holding up" well, she said, "we still haven't had enough time to assess the impact" of current levels of interest rates.

Declaring she was not a monetarist, she told the committee that any attempt to promote a steady growth of the money supply regardless of economic conditions could be "extraordinarily" costly in terms of slower economic growth and rising unemployment.

Inflation, she contended, is "coming from other sources," including the depreciation of the dollar, increases in the minimum wage, rising farm prices, strong labor unions and higher foreign-oil prices.

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## SIX MONTH REPORT

Consolidated after-tax earnings in the six month period ended June 30, 1978 were Can. \$3,093,000 compared with Can. \$3,347,000 in the same period last year. Earnings per common share amounted to 63 cents compared with 68 cents last year.

Laurentide Financial Corporation Ltd. with Head Office in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, is a major Canadian financial corporation providing diversified financial, leasing and specialty insurance programmes to Canadian consumers and businesses through 200 offices across Canada.

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OPERATING SUMMARY  
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30

	1978	1977
Finance receivables	Can. \$ 498,719,000	504,973,000
Gross income	40,513,000	41,336,000
Cost of borrowing	16,356,000	15,450,000
Net earnings	3,093,000	3,347,000
Earnings per common share	63 cents	68 cents

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in millions

Jewel Companies	1978	1977
Revenue	1,020	978.70
Profits	10.90	0.77
Per share	0.94	0.61
24 weeks	1978	1977
Revenue	1,790	1,700
Profits	18.12	13.40
Per share	1.56	1.16
Britain	1978	1977
Revenue	302.09	278.57
Profits	31.00	28.21
Per share	0.27	0.248
Canada	1978	1977
Revenue	271.05	252.85
Profits	9.43	10.85
Per share	0.79	0.93

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

Reckitt & Colman

1st half

Revenue 302.09 | 278.57 |

Profits 31.00 | 28.21 |

Per share 0.27 | 0.248 |

(Figures in Pounds Sterling)

Labatt (John)

2nd half

Revenue 271.05 | 252.85 |

Profits 9.43 | 10.85 |

Per share 0.79 | 0.93 |

(Figures in Canadian Dollars)

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 12

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.
(Continued from Page 8)															
44 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
45 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
46 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
47 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
48 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
49 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
50 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
51 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
52 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
53 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
54 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
55 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
56 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
57 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
58 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
59 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
60 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
61 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
62 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
63 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
64 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
65 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
66 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
67 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
68 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
69 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
70 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
71 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
72 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
73 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
74 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
75 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
76 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
77 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
78 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
79 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
80 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
81 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
82 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
83 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
84 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
85 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
86 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
87 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
88 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
89 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
90 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
91 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
92 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
93 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
94 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
95 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
96 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
97 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
98 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
99 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
100 1/2% ChData	25	41	42	44	43	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

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## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 12, 1978's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Lfr.	Gld.	RF mark	Swiss	Dan.kr.
Amsterdam	2.167	4.111	108.48	49.50	0.2597	—	6.994	131.00	39.80
Banque de Paris	2.167	4.111	108.48	49.50	0.2597	—	6.994	131.00	39.80
Frankfurt	2.167	4.111	108.48	49.50	0.2597	—	6.994	131.00	39.80
London	2.167	4.111	108.48	49.50	0.2597	—	6.994	131.00	39.80
Madrid	2.167	4.111	108.48	49.50	0.2597	—	6.994	131.00	39.80
Paris	2.167	4.111	108.48	49.50	0.2597	—	6.994	131.00	39.80
Zurich	2.167	4.111	108.48	49.50	0.2597	—	6.994	131.00	39.80

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone 1.463; Escudo 20.48; Lira 1.36; Mark 1.36; New Zealand Dollar 0.47; Yen 161.25; West German Mark 3.36; Swiss Franc 2.00; Hong Kong Dollar 7.80; Singapore Dollar 0.69; Thai Baht 5.50; U.S. Dollar 1.00.

(Continued on Page 11)

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## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 12

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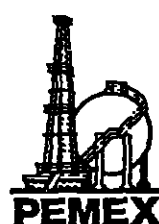
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<b>Dewasay &amp; Associés International</b> Société Anonyme	<b>Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation</b> Limited	<b>Effektenbank-Warburg</b> Aktiengesellschaft
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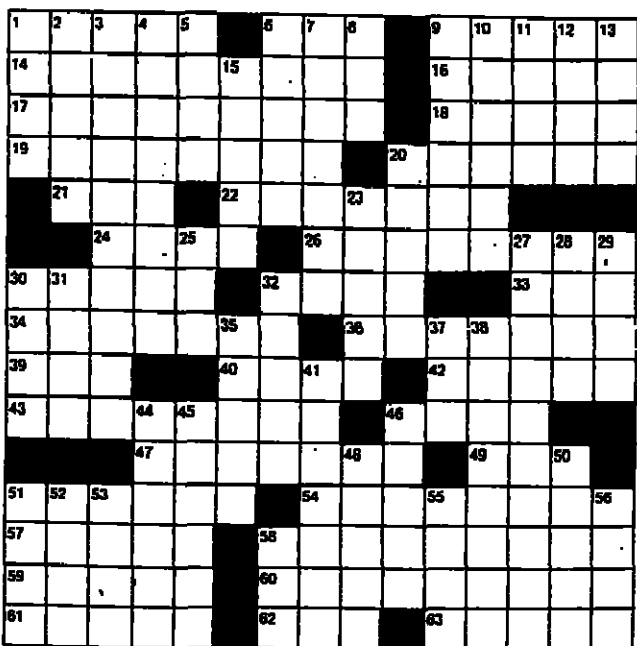
Agent

**Banco Internacional, S.A.**



## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Israeli news maker  
6 Electric measure  
9 Newcastle's requirement  
14 Hammed it up  
17 Lima's habitat  
18 Misses in Madrid  
19 Egyptian news maker  
20 Having a scalloped edge  
21 Shipments from Tampa  
22 Three: Prefix  
23 Antique auto  
24 Scored with one stroke  
26 Recommended  
30 Part of a petunia  
32 "... of sympathy with other men": Emerson  
33 Boise's county  
34 Sang a vibrato  
35 Like some bulbs  
39 In the past  
40 Like Goya's "Maja"  
42 Cubic meter  
43 In all truth  
44 Device used in winding yarn  
47 Retinue
- 49 Guido's highest note  
51 Pulitzer Prize winner: 1923  
54 Deed considered in the Nuremberg trials  
57 Lend (listen)  
58 Threshing machine  
59 Wartime riveter  
60 Large group of pop music customers  
61 Wooden goosecacker  
62 What a QB hopes to gain  
63 Attack from all sides
- 15 Mentioned for bravery  
28 Orchard product  
29 Cutter's commodity  
25 Building addition  
27 Moons  
28 Largest dam in Germany  
29 Miami's county  
30 Memphis god  
31 Hence  
32 Fully developed  
33 Vestibule, e.g.  
37 Carbohydrate: Suffix  
38 Immigrant's way to get there  
41 Woodwaxen  
44 Cream puff's cousin  
45 Took off like a jet  
46 Showed an old film  
48 Yawns  
50 "... to form  
51 Sci-fi site  
52 Hep  
53 "... majesty  
55 Kind of grass or apple  
56 Formerly, old  
58 Levine's confines

## DOWN

- 1 Pear or its tree  
2 Turn inside out  
3 Kind of gap  
4 Sarcastic  
5 Honshu city  
6 Mink's cousin  
7 Oldtime radio adjunct  
8 C.P. and surg.  
9 Summerhouse  
10 Catapult or ass  
11 Egyptian skink  
12 King or poet  
13 Controversial planes

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	29	84	Clear	MADRID	27	81
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy	MILAN	27	81
ANKARA	22	72	Clear	MONTREAL	15	59
ATHENS	26	79	Clear	MOSCOW	15	59
BEIRUT	26	79	Clear	MUNICH	15	59
BERLIN	15	59	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15	59
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy	NICE	15	59
BRUSSELS	16	61	Clear	OSLO	15	59
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	18	64
CASABLANCA	25	77	Clear	PRAGUE	22	72
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Clear	ROME	22	72
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	SOFIA	24	75
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	15	59
FLORENCE	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN	N.A.	
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29	84
GENEVA	17	63	Clear	TOKYO	19	66
HELSINKI	15	59	Cloudy	TUNIS	30	86
ISTANBUL	24	75	Clear	VIENNA	20	68
LAS PALMAS	32	90	Clear	WARSAW	15	59
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28	82
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy	ZURICH	15	59
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

## PEANUTS

## B.C.

## BLONDIE

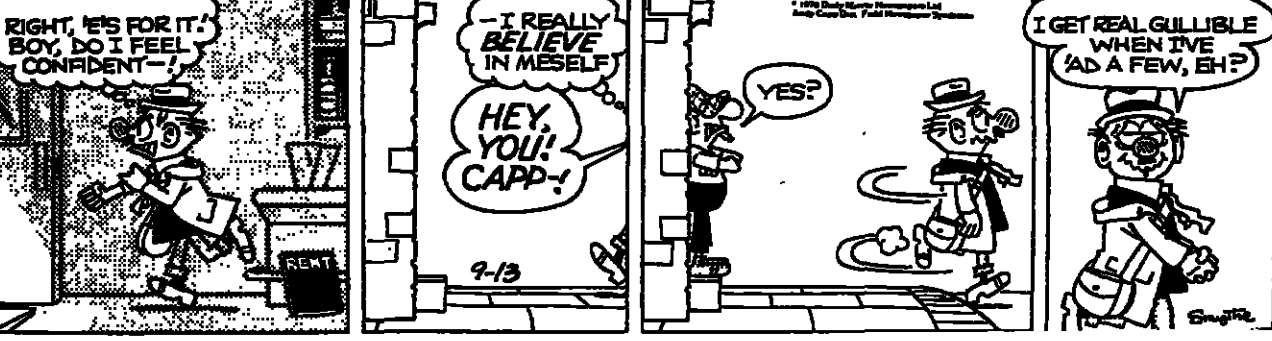
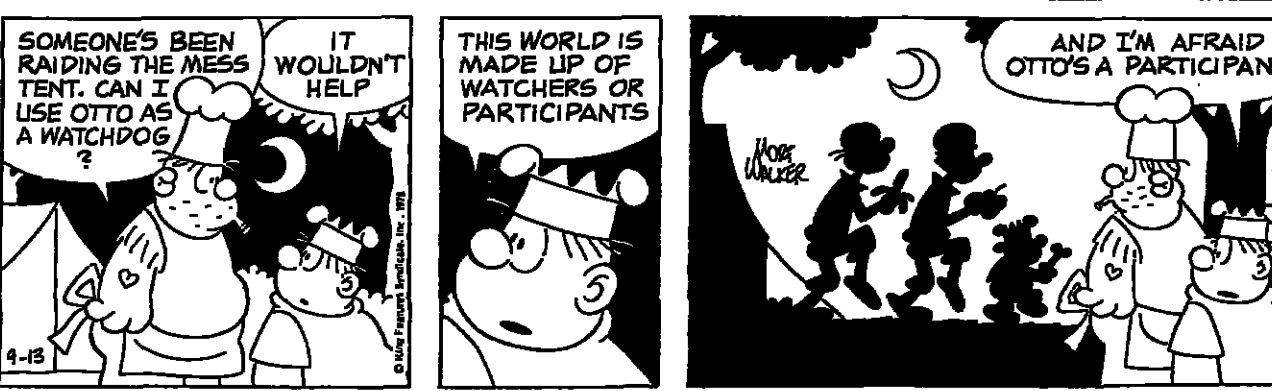
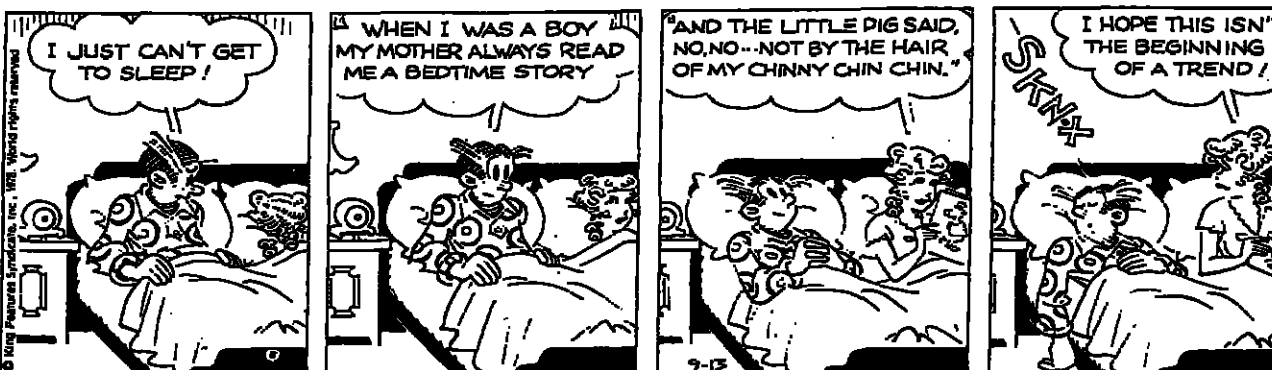
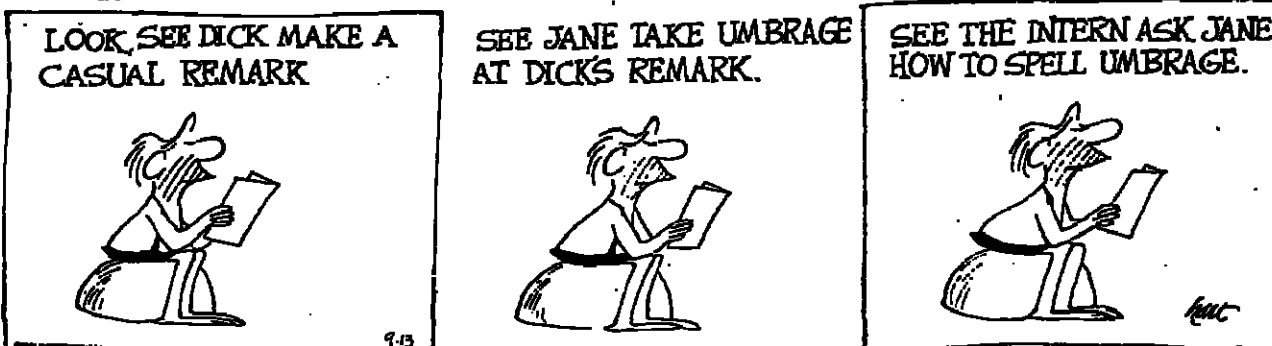
## BEETLE BAILEY

## ANDY CAPP

## WIZARD OF ID

## REX MORGAN M.D.

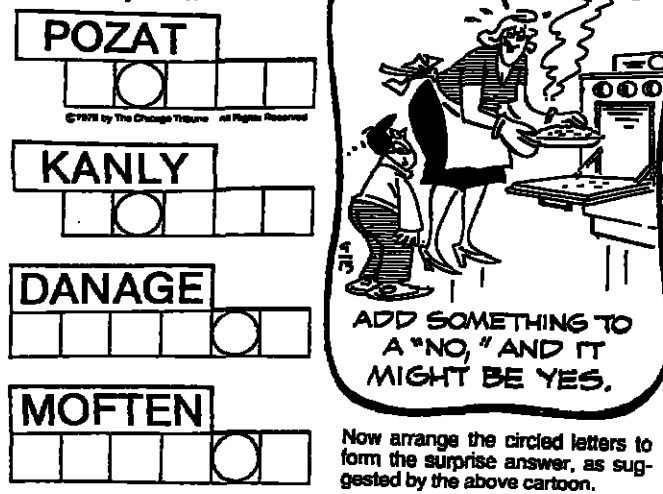
## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Print answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WEARY LOFTY SWERVE INBORN

Answer: For these opera singers—could be no rest—"TENORS"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

## BOOKS

## THE HORSE OF PRIDE

By Pierre-Jakez Hélias. Translated from the French and abridged by June Guicharnaud. Foreword by Laurence Wylie. Illustrated. Yale University Press. 351 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Anatole Brodyard

If we take the phrase "back to the womb" in its most metaphorical sense, I think it describes the way many of us feel about life on a farm as it used to be lived. Nature was still a mother then who controlled the rhythm of life. Everything was connected, both by custom and by necessity. There were few empty spaces, either for leisure, anxiety or loneliness.

Work was the backbone of identity, as well as a fundamentalist religion. It was also a daily drama, sometimes tending toward tragedy, sometimes comedy. At the end of the day, you looked back on your work with the consciousness of having played your part in the scheme of things. While it was a finite life, almost a claustrophobia of ceaseless activity, it offered a kind of security.

Today, we mourn that security at the same time that we move still further away from it, talking of our need for space. As Pierre-Jakez Hélias points out in "The Horse of Pride," the peasant has been forced, by the gradual collapse of country life to move to the city, while the upper bourgeoisie has been forced, by the esthetic collapse of city life, to find houses in the country, so that they have changed places, taking on a caricature of each other's position.

Most of "The Horse of Pride" is about the early part of this century, when the author was a child in a small agricultural village. Blessed with one of those classical grandfathers who remembered everything and who delighted in the company of a small boy, Hélias is able to recreate, not only his own generation but the two before it. While he writes with love and nostalgia about the past, he is neither prejudiced nor sentimental. He admits that the Breton peasants martyred his back to keep his soul intact.

Strangers today seem to see peasant life as a tableau, a composition with horse or cow and horizon. The moral intensity of the peasant, which Vincent Van Gogh understood, is dismissed as superstition or ignorance, as an anachronism. For the author, however, this moral intensity is precisely what made their life possible. Instead of being banished from the Garden of Eden, they were obliged to farm it.

Women crocheted as long as there was light, even while hurrying to town on necessary errands. Men who were lucky enough to own a small piece of land worked it at night, after a long day's work on someone else's property. The author's father, who was infected with the need for learning, used to declaim from a book as he walked behind a plow.

Social relationships among the Breton peasants were as formalized, as delicately structured, as in any royal court. The size of a peasant's soup bowl was determined by the number of people in the family.

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# Italian Driver, Monza Starter Under Inquiry

MILAN, Sept. 12 (AP) — The Milan deputy state attorney investigating Sunday's crash in the Italian Grand Prix that killed driver Ronnie Peterson, issued summonses today for an Italian driver and the starter of the Monza race.

The legal official, Armando Spataro, said that Riccardo Patrese, the driver, and Gianni Restelli, the Monza director and starter, are wanted only for questioning as witnesses in the accident and that the summonses do not imply any indictment.

Spataro also planned to call James Hunt, Clay Regazzoni and

other drivers involved in the 10-car pileup after the start of the Formula One race "to find out their version of how the accident started."

## First to Help

Hunt, whose McLaren struck Peterson's Lotus after colliding with another racer, was the first to rush to help Peterson and drag him out of the burning car. The Swedish driver, second ranked in this year's standings, died in a Milan hospital yesterday at age 34 following kidney and lung complications due to severe multiple leg fractures. Another injured driver, Vittorio Brambila, 38, was reported in stable condition today with head injuries.

Restelli, 61, has been accused by some drivers of giving an irregular start. They suggested that cars in the rear rows had not yet stopped after the starting straightaway. Restelli said in an interview that he did not feel responsible for the early start of some drivers, adding that international inspectors also did not notice anything irregular.

Patrese, 24, also rejected any involvement in the accident on the grounds he had already sped ahead when collisions occurred. He has been named by some commentators as the one who struck Hunt's car.

"They are simply seeking a scapegoat," Patrese said. "People are looking for scapegoats and they are mentioning my name. It seems that among Formula One circles it has become the custom to mention my name when something happens on the track."

Patrese said some drivers tried to blame him for crashes during the Austrian and Dutch races this year as well.



Riccardo Patrese

## Pro Track Plans Collapse

By Alex Freire

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Plans for the first World Professional Track and Field Championships have collapsed and the Arab backers are putting \$400,000 into coaching programs of the International Amateur Athletic Federation instead.

The Dubai International Track and Field Championships, announced in London last year, were scheduled to take place this fall with \$2.2 million in prize money.

But track and field sources said the concept never got off the ground for one good reason — most top amateurs now earn so much under-the-table appearance money that they cannot afford to turn professional and cut off their source of income for just one annual event.

The sources said only a handful of athletes approached were willing to cut their "amateur" ties.

## Comeback in Award

The planned "Golden Mile," however, will still be held. It will be

incorporated in the Eight Nations Track and Field Games in Tokyo, Sept. 25, according to the Dubai sponsors. But instead of a \$300,000 prize, there will only be a trophy, valued at \$9,500.

The \$400,000 will be paid to the IAAF over a period of three years for technical aid and coaching programs throughout the world. The deal between Dubai and the IAAF was considered a major victory in the IAAF's bid to prevent track from turning completely professional.

The Eight Nations event will be held between the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany, Poland, Italy and Japan, but the IAAF said it hoped an all-star lineup would take part in the "Golden Mile."

The original plan for a world pro championships was jointly proposed by the Dubai Sports Corporation, an offshoot of Dubai television, and Falconry Sports Enterprises of Chicago, a subsidiary of the Tuesday Television network.

## The Soccer Scene

# 374 of the Best Open the Cup Season

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Having delivered with his feet, Kenneth Dalglish doesn't have words to describe how it feels to score a goal that 16½-million soccer players strive for — in their dreams if not in reality.

Dalglish is the Scot whose canny, low shot at Wembley last May won the European Champions' Cup for Liverpool. That one goal claimed the richest prize in world club soccer, and it left Dalglish speechless.

Not so the crowd. "Kennedy's from heaven," they chanted. Kennedy, a little shyly, said nothing more elaborate than thank you. Now he reflects: "Words are sometimes not enough on their own." There are hundreds of sportsmen like him, but only one Kennedy Dalglish who, tomorrow, faces the old, old test of a champion: Play it again, Ken.

Tomorrow, the elite of 34 European nations begin anew the European international club season. Think of it, for every team taking part, there are 5,789 failing to qualify. From the entire European population of 778.2 million, one K. Dalglish is again burdened with the task of scoring a winner's goal.

## Big Things Expected

Burdened because Liverpool is now almost expected to go on to complete a hat-trick of European Cup victories, conquering Ajax and Bayern Munich. And that expectation drew words from the little man: "It is already forgotten that we actually won the championship of Europe. If we don't keep it, some people are going to count that as failure. That's how daft the whole thing can become if you allow a situation to get out of perspective."

The 374 players who kick off in Europe's three competitions tomorrow will find perspective thin on the ground: For many, their livelihood depends on the nine games they hope to play in European competition. For this is what at-

sponsor soccer clubs, and out of that come bonuses which dwarf the \$27,000 that Argentine players earned in winning the World Cup.

That is one reason the Argentines have so swiftly dispersed to follow their South American predecessors into Europe. Here are greed, pride, obsession and reward. But here too is a cruelly swift exit for those who put a foot wrong.

## A Rough Beginning

No one quite knows what Nottingham Forest, a completely fresh face in Europe but one which actually beat Liverpool in the English championship last season, did to anger the gods. It must, however, have done so for it is drawn to play Liverpool, home and away, in the first round.

Not only does this deny Nottingham the rich excitement of playing top continental opposition, it catches the team off balance. Liverpool has made a rampant start, scoring 19 goals in five successive victories. Its manager, Bob Paisley, says, astonishingly, that his side is considerably quicker than last year because his new \$300,000 left-back, Alan Kennedy, actually has a left foot.

Kennedy is naturally left-sided, and Paisley points out that Emly Hughes, England's captain, plays on the left yet foot, as does Joey Jones, the previous left-back. Each tended to check the side's forward momentum; the England captain — a handicap!

Very few in English soccer give Forest a ghost's chance over the two games, even though it did not lose once in four games against Liverpool in the domestic league cup final. The fact is that Forest is finding goals intolerably hard to come by since it sold its leading scorer, Peter Withe, and at best, its stubborn defense may delay Liverpool.

In what is otherwise a heavily



Alone in the end zone, Sammy White of the Minnesota Vikings watches a pass from Fran Tarkenton go off his fingertips. The Vikings settled for a field goal against the Denver Broncos.

## Vikings Outlast Broncos, 12-9

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 12 (UPI) — Rookie Rick Danmeier's 44-yard field goal, his fourth of the game, gave the Minnesota Vikings a 12-9 triumph in overtime against the Denver Broncos in National Football League action here last night.

Denver's Jim Turner kicked a 25-yard field goal as time ran out to send the game into the overtime, but the Vikings took the overtime kickoff and moved into field goal position at the Broncos' 27-yard line.

Behind second-year quarterback Tommy Kramer — who replaced the tiring Fran Tarkenton at the start of the overtime — Minnesota moved the ball 56 yards in 10 plays.

## Personal Foul Hurts

Starting from the Vikings' 18-yard line, Kramer ran for a first down and hit running back Robert Miller with a pass for 14 yards to the Minnesota 44. After a 9-yard pass to Miller, a personal foul against Denver moved the ball to the Broncos' 31. Chuck Foreman ran four yards to the 27 before Danmeier came on to kick the game-winning field goal.

With the Vikings ahead, 9-6, late in the fourth quarter, reserve quarterback Norris Weese moved the Broncos 34 yards on nine plays. Weese was dropped on the Vikings' 8-yard line for a 3-yard loss with three seconds remaining and the Broncos having no time out left.

On the next play, with the clock running, Turner kicked a 25-yard field goal as time ran out, tying the score 9-9.

Weese explained later how the team was able to stop the clock: "It was the famous quarterback rollout and if I can't pass to someone I throw it away," he said. "I couldn't find anyone open and was lucky enough to be ruled as being sacked after trying to pass the ball. If the officials ruled I was stopped on a running play, time would have run out and we wouldn't have got the field goal."

seeded first round, FC Bruges of Belgium, stubborn runners-up last year, is set for an equally unflattering thrashing against the Polish champions, Wisla Krakow, which supplied four of its nation's World Cup squad.

Juventus of Italy turned out nine of the Italian players who at times looked the best team in Argentina, yet Juventus is uneasy about its matches against Glasgow Rangers for two reasons: one, that the Italian season does not begin until October and its men may be rusty and, two, that Juve failed to sign yet another World Cup man, Paolo Rossi.

A weird transfer wrangle, this one, demonstrating just how much the soccer player still is meant to be sold at market. Rossi, 21, had a brilliant World Cup following a brilliant season for Lazio's Venezia — a goalkeeper who surprisingly elevated his unfashionable club into the third of the European tournaments, the UEFA Cup.

Rossi had started his career with Juventus, which "owned" 50 percent of him. A bitter wrangle ensued, with each club trying to buy out the other: Juventus bid almost \$1.5 million, Venezia, by now obsessed with its favored son, doubled that — and, remember, they were bidding to purchase simply the remaining half share in a 21-year-old player with battered knees.

Venezia won, and now owns a \$6-million man — literally. His first European task won't be easy — Duka Prague of Czechoslovakia is a wily, experienced European battler.

There are 126 teams on duty in the three competitions, too great a number to avoid upset, too cumbersome to contemplate them all. Teams to watch, however, include big spenders Barcelona and Manchester City, as well as Borussia Moenchengladbach and West Bromwich Albion.

Keep an eye on Barcelona because, though it no longer boasts the genius of Johan Cruyff, it be-

lieved the clock stopped on the sack, enabling Turner to tie it up.

Danmeier kicked a 24-yard field goal 5:17 into the first quarter after the Vikings drove to Denver's 3-0 lead. Danmeier kicked his third field goal, from 21 yards out, near the end of the third quarter, after Nate Wright intercepted a Craig Morton pass and ran it back 28 yards to the Broncos' 26.

Trailing 9-0, the Broncos got on the scoreboard midway through the fourth quarter, after Lyle Alzado blocked Mike Wood's punt and Barney Chavous recovered at mid-field. Weese, subbing for an ineffective Morton, directed the drive, which moved to the Vikings' 1-yard line. Jon Keyworth plunged over to make the score 9-6, but Alan Page blocked Turner's attempted conversion kick.

## Major League Standings

### AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	57	56	.506	—
New York	56	56	.500	1/2
Milwaukee	53	61	.465	4 1/2
Baltimore	52	62	.452	5 1/2
Toronto	47	67	.410	10 1/2
Cleveland	42	72	.364	15 1/2
Tampa Bay	37	77	.325	20 1/2

### AMERICAN LEAGUE WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	56	56	.500	—
San Francisco	53	59	.472	3 1/2
Oakland	44	68	.395	12 1/2
Seattle	41	71	.365	15 1/2
Chicago	38	74	.339	18 1/2
San Diego	37	75	.329	19 1/2

### NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	57	56	.506	—
Atlanta	56	57	.496	1/2
Montreal	53	60	.467	3 1/2
St. Louis	52	61	.459	4 1/2
San Francisco	47	66	.413	10 1/2
Los Angeles	42	71	.368	15 1/2
San Diego	37	76	.329	20 1/2

### NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	56	56	.500	—
San Francisco	53	59	.472	3 1/2
Oakland	44	68	.395	12 1/2
Seattle	41	71	.365	15 1/2
Chicago	38	74	.339	18 1/2
San Diego	37	75	.329	19 1/2

## Move Ahead of Idle Yankees

# Red Sox Rebound, 5-4

BOSTON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Jim Rice hit his second home run of the game — his 40th of the season — leading off the eighth inning last night to give Boston a 5-4 triumph over the Baltimore Orioles and move the Red Sox back into first place in the American League East by a half-game over the idle New York Yankees.

Rice hit the first pitch from reliever Joe Kerrigan, 3-1, deep into the center field stands. His first homer, also with nobody on, gave Boston a 3-1 lead in the sixth.

Carl Yastrzemski gave Boston a 1-0 lead in the fourth with his 13th home run into the right field bullpen, but Baltimore tied the score in the fifth on a sacrifice fly by Mark Belanger. Bunch Hobson left the Boston fifth with his 16th homer — and first since June 24 — off Jim Palmer, Baltimore's starter.

The Orioles chased Luis Tiant in the eighth when they tallied three times to tie the score at 4-4. Belanger singled, Rich Dauer and Rick Dempsey had consecutive RBI doubles and Ken Singleton greeted the eventual winner, reliever Bob Stanley, 14-2, with a run-scoring single.

## Rangers 1, Angels 0

At Arlington, Texas, Mike Harmon singled in a run with two out in the fifth inning and Ferguson Jenkins pitched a three-hitter, giving Texas a 1-0 victory over California. Jenkins, 15-8, struck out five to move past both Bob Feller and Warren Spahn into ninth place on the all-time list with 2,584.

## Twins 3, White Sox 1

At Chicago, Roy Smalley hit his 19th home run in the fifth inning to give Geoff Zahn and Minnesota a 3-1 triumph over Chicago. Zahn, 12-13, worked six innings and Mike Marshall finished for his 19th save.

## Royals 7, A's 2

At Kansas City, Darrell Porter hit two home runs and Amos Otis one to give Kansas City a 7-2 victory over Oakland behind Marty Pattin's four-hit pitching.

## Indians 6-1, Blue Jays 4-7

At Cleveland, Willie Horton drove in two runs and scored three times and Don Kirkwood pitched a six-hitter to pace Toronto to a 7-1 victory in the nightcap and salvage

a double-header split with Cleveland. Gary Alexander drove in three runs with a homer and a single and Andre Thornton hit his 30th homer to give Cleveland a 6-4 victory in the opener.

## Brewers 5, Mariners 3

At Seattle, Larry Sorensen recorded his 17th triumph as Milwaukee best Seattle, 5-3. The 22-year-old right-hander had relief help from Bill Castro, who picked up his sixth save.

## Cubs 9, Mets 4

In the National League, at New York, Bobby Murcer had three hits, including a three-run homer, and drove in four runs to lead a 16-hit attack that gave Chicago a 9-4 triumph over New York. Murcer, who had five hits in Sunday's game, extended his consecutive-hit streak to eight, two shy of the National League record.

## Expos 3, Cardinals 1

At Montreal, Gary Carter's two-run homer and the three-hit pitching of Ross Grimsley carried Mon-

real past St. Louis. 3-1. Grimsley (18-9) had a perfect game for 7 1/3 innings before George Hendrick doubled and scored on singles by Ken Reitz and Keith Hernandez.

## Braves 7, Padres 2

At San Diego, Gary Matthews had five hits, including his 16th homer, to lead Atlanta to a 7-2 victory over San Diego and help rookie Larry McWilliams to his eighth triumph in nine decisions.

## Reds 9, Astros 8

At Cincinnati, pinch-hitter Ken Griffey grounded a two-run single between short and third to score the tying and winning runs in the ninth inning and give Cincinnati a 9-8 victory over Houston.

## Dodgers 7, Giants 2

At San Francisco, Ron Cey hit two home runs and Davey Lopes drove in three runs with a double and a triple, enabling Los Angeles to defeat San Francisco, 7-2, and increase its lead in the National League West to five games.

## Phillies Stop the Pirates And Open a 5-Game Lead

By Thomas Boswell

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12 (WP) — The skill-and-crossbones banner in Veterans Stadium last night said, "The Bucs Stop Here."

It was correct, as the revived Philadelphia Phillies sent the Pittsburgh Pirates to their fifth straight defeat, 10-3, driving the Bucs five games deep into second place. "This was a must game for us," said Phil Garner, Pirate second baseman, "so we came in here and get shattered again. This has been one tough ball park for us over the years. So now tomorrow is a 'double-must' game for us."

Just five days ago, the Pirates were the hottest item in baseball — winners of 21 of 24 games in a determined drive that cut their deficit from 11½ games to one-half game.

Now, the Bucs once more are as cold as ice and bitten by bad luck to boot. "They got every break in the

book, and like a good team they used 'em to jump all over us," said the Bucs' Dave Parker, who began the day by receiving a telephone death threat, then saw matters go downhill from there.

The Phillies assigned two special security guards to the Pirate dugout to protect Parker and Willie Stargell, who was also threatened. Somebody should have been assigned to protect the Pirates from themselves.

Their shortstop, Frank Taveras, ignited a three-run Pirate third-inning by booting a liner hit directly at his nose for his 30th error of the year. The next batter hit a liner straight at Parker that the right fielder lost in the lights at the last instant for an RBI double.

That was just the first taste of misery for the Pirates' rookie starter, Don Robinson, who was tagged for all 10 runs, committed two balks and even gave up a two-run single to the opposing pitcher, Steve Carlton.

Perhaps no pitcher ever gave up 10 runs on such puny hits. In their three-run third and six-run sixth combined, the Phils hit only one ball out of the infield on the fly.

"I wish they'd hit harder," said manager Chuck Tanner. "Maybe he'd have won. When I went out to relieve him, I told him just two words, 'Good job.'"

That may also be a first for a hurler who has just been tattooed for double figures.

## Transactions

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Purchased the contract of Joe Mauer, infielder, from Knoxville of the Southern League.  
National League  
HOUSTON ASTROS—Acquired left-handed reliever, on waivers from Los Angeles, complete a deal that sent Joe Ferguson, catcher, to the Dodgers.

**FOOTBALL**  
National Football League  
BALTIMORE COLTS—Signed Tom MacLeod, linebacker, to a series of one-year contracts. Waived Roy Ochman, defensive back.

**LOU LOMAX**—Signed to a one-year contract. The Tampa Bay Buccaneers for a draft choice.

**TAMPA BAY BUCCANERS**—Picked Mike Borys, quarterback, on the injured-reserve list.

**NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION**  
ATLANTA HAWKS—Signed Bud Lee, guard, to a multi-year contract.  
INDIANAPOLIS PACERS—Waived Ron Baevers, forward.  
SAN DIEGO CLIPPERS—Signed Freeman Williams, guard, to a multi-year contract.

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